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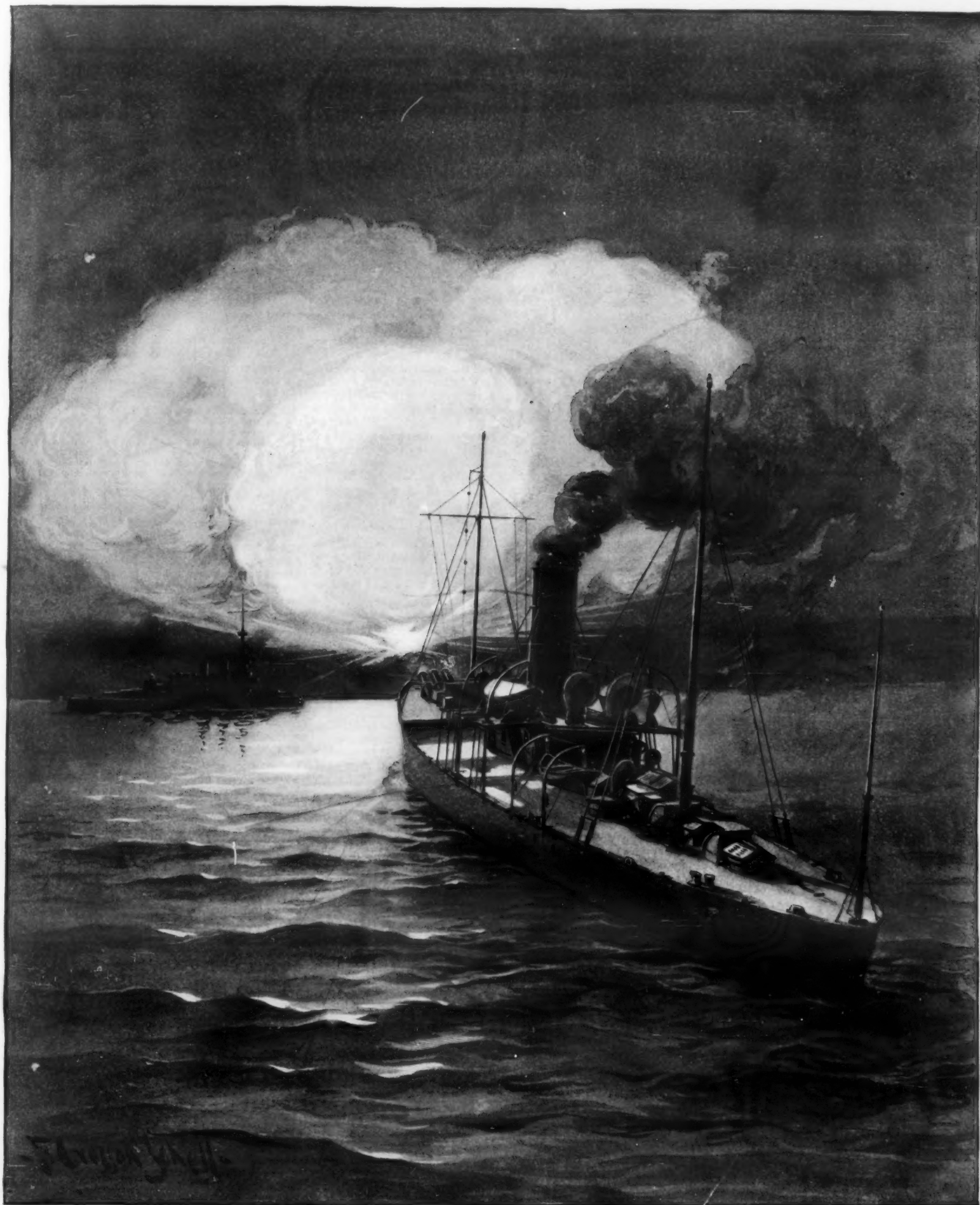
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. LXXXVII.—No. 224.
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NEW YORK, JULY 7, 1898.

PRICE, 10 CENTS. \$4.00 YEARLY.
Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post-office.



REVOLUTIONIZING NAVAL WARFARE.

THE UNITED STATES DYNAMITE CRUISER "VESUVIUS" CREATES THE SENSATION OF AN EARTHQUAKE AT SANTIAGO WITH HER SHELLS CONTAINING 200 POUNDS OF GUN-COTTON.—DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST, F. CRESSON SCHELL.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

Judge Building, No. 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON SALES-AGENTS: The International News Company, Bream's
Building, Chancery Lane, E. C., London, England.

JULY 7, 1898.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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One copy, one year, or 52 numbers	\$4.00
One copy, six months, or 26 numbers	2.00
One copy, for thirteen weeks	1.00

Subscriptions to all who serve in the United States army or navy at half these regular rates.

SPECIAL WAR RATE: One Dollar to November 1st, to all new subscribers who remit at once.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY desires to be in communication with representative newspaper men in every part of the United States and of the world, those who would be willing to furnish special information regarding matters of special interest in their respective localities whenever it might be required. The editor will be glad to receive communications on this subject from responsible persons.

Our New Departure: What It Means.

WHATEVER may be the uncertainties which the present war has opened before us as a nation, one thing may be considered as settled now: that we shall never go back to our old footing as a third-rate military or a naval Power. Whether we retain possession of the Philippines and Cuba and Porto Rico or not, or take to ourselves Hawaii or any other foreign territory, we shall maintain a much larger standing army than before, and we shall continue to increase the strength and efficiency of our navy until it is equal, if not superior, to that of any other nation. Nothing less will satisfy the enlightened sense of the American people; nothing less will meet the new conditions that we must face when we emerge from this war.

If we enter upon an era of colonial expansion, such as now seems certain, with Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and perhaps other far-away territory to govern, a greatly enlarged military and naval establishment will be imperative. But as our own territorial area expands, so also will our national budget. For all the new stars added to the crown of our national sovereignty we shall have to pay a good round price in new duties, new responsibilities, and in cash. We have been accustomed to contrast our war and naval expenditures with those of other nations with pride and satisfaction at our economical showing. But this satisfaction will not be ours in future if we enlarge our boundaries as it seems that we must do. If we enter upon the paths of imperialism we must pay for it in an imperial way.

Great Britain is building, or is about to build, 108 ships, upon which she will expend \$107,000,000. Russia's programme of naval expansion calls for an expenditure of \$318,000,000. France is adding to her fleet at an expense of \$144,300,000. Germany has a naval programme looking to the expenditure of \$240,000,000, and Japan of \$192,390,000. If we join the procession of nations as a naval Power, this is the pace we must keep. England's estimate for regular naval expenditures during the current year is over \$100,000,000. Our naval expenditure for the past ten years has averaged less than \$25,000,000 annually, only a small percentage of which has gone for ship-building. We cannot go back to such figures again.

England will spend about \$90,000,000 during the current year upon her army of 158,774 men; Germany about \$120,000,000, and Russia over \$210,000,000. Our little standing army of 25,000 has cost us more than this proportionately, because the pay of our soldiers is higher, but the total last year was only \$48,950,267. We must expect to have this amount quadrupled if we are to measure up anywhere near to the war standards of other nations.

And if we annex Hawaii, and take to ourselves other islands far and near as the fruit of a victory over Spain, we shall need to add another large item to our national budget for the expenses of colonial government. France charges herself about \$4,500,000 a year for the indulgence of a colonial establishment; Portugal about \$1,000,000, Italy about \$2,500,000, and little Holland over \$700,000. If Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines are taken under the wings of the American eagle our colonial area will be 166,128 square miles, which is almost half the area of Spain and all her colonies, and considerably more than the entire area of Italy. The expense of a colonial establishment with us would be proportionately larger at the outset than that of any of the countries named. Our standing army has cost us more, proportionately, than that of any other nation, and the same will doubtless be true in any enlargement, or in new departments we undertake to maintain. Extravagance in governmental expenditures is one of our national failings. So careful and just a critic of our institutions as Mr. James P. Bryce has said that we spend more for municipal government than any European country, and receive less for it. It is to be feared that the same remark will apply to our new undertakings as well as to our old.

If we increase our standing army to 100,000 men on a peace footing, maintain a navy of adequate proportions,

and run a colonial department to include Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, we shall need to add to our national budget the sum of at least \$200,000,000 yearly. To raise this we shall need to continue our new revenue system as a regular feature of the national government, unless something better is devised. To offset our increased outlay we shall have an army and navy in keeping with our position and our national dignity, an added sense of strength and security at all times, an increase of prestige and influence among the nations coming with our enlarged dominion and outreach of power, and more than all, an enormous expansion of our trade and commerce, with all the added wealth that this will bring to the American people.

Even under Spanish domination our export trade with Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines has amounted to over \$10,000,000 yearly, and our imports to more than twice that amount. With these islands free from the repressive influence of Spain and under our favoring control, their trade with us would be enormously increased and become mutually profitable. In this fact alone lies practical and abundant justification for the new departure we are about to make.

WANTED.—Copies of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, Numbers 2208, January 6th; 2209, January 13th; 2212, February 3d; and 2216, March 3d, to complete our official files. Parties having copies of these issues will kindly communicate with LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Let Them Talk.

In times of war there can be in the popular mind no third party. After war is declared partisanship stops at the shore and the solid nation meets the enemy. This is the patriotism of the ages, and it is pretty good practice all the time, especially now, when we are showing to the world that Uncle Sam's heart is a good deal bigger than his pocket-book; that his humanity is larger than his commercialism, and that "a nation of merchants" is willing to spend a few hundred millions to advance liberty and protect civilization.

But it may not be well to draw our lines too closely. A free-speaking people ought not to object to freedom of speech, and the disposition to brand as traitors the few learned persons who utter criticisms from college-halls or sanctified platforms is not in keeping with American ideas. There will be grave problems growing out of this war, and it will not be amiss to have the wisdom of all thinking men, and the candor of men who conscientiously take the unpopular view may have its uses. It is especially wrong to accuse whole institutions of learning of treachery when a note of dissent comes from only a few of its instructors.

We should be broad enough to believe that every American is true to his country, even when he is not able to endorse everything his country does. Robert E. Lee was opposed to secession, but he led the Southern armies, and if President McKinley should need them it is quite certain that the men who are still opposing the war with Spain would be willing to help thrash the don, simply because it is now the American duty to do it. The pondering patriot, as well as the fighting patriot, has his usefulness, and if he is a bit cranky at times it is largely because that is the way of the critter. "Friend," said the enlisted Quaker, "I am opposed to all war and the shedding of blood, but thee is in the way of the gun and I am ordered to pull the trigger."

To Volunteers and Regulars!

LESLIE'S WEEKLY will make its subscription price to those who serve in the regular or volunteer forces of the army or navy, during the present struggle just half of the regular rate, namely:

- \$2 instead of \$4 per year;
- \$1 instead of \$2 for six months; and
- 50 cents instead of \$1 for three months.

The paper will be sent to the subscriber or to any member of his family whom he may name. Only those will be eligible for this half-rate subscription whose names are found on the rolls of the United States Army and Navy.

Duties for "Stay-at-homes."

SINCE only an inconsiderable fraction of the American people is needed for military service, a few suggestions are in order for the vast majority to whom the privilege has not been given of serving in the field.

They can refrain from hasty and ill-tempered criticism of the government. Such criticism is not only unjust and ungenerous, but it sometimes throws serious embarrassments in the way of the government in carrying out its plans.

They can pay their additional taxes cheerfully, and help in other ways to supply the needed sinews of war.

They can attend more strictly than ever to their own occupations; they can be prudent, vigilant, and energetic in these lines, and thus help keep the business interests of the country vigorous and healthy.

They can attend more scrupulously than ever to their civic and political duties, and thus prevent the country from suffering not only from the inevitable misfortunes of war, but also from the still greater misfortune of the rule of corrupt and inefficient men in Legislatures, municipalities, and other places of power.

They can contribute promptly and generously, as opportunity offers, of time and means to the various funds used for the care of sick and wounded soldiers.

They can see that the families of those who have been called to the front do not suffer from want or neglect.

They can be patriotic, patient, and prayerful.

Prizes for War Pictures by Amateurs.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY offers prizes aggregating \$100—\$50 to the first; \$25 to the second; \$10 each to the third and fourth; and \$5 to the fifth, for the best pictures taken by amateurs, of scenes, on land or sea, connected with the present war excitement. All are eligible. Send in your pictures. Prizes will be awarded on pictures received before November 1st, or as soon as the war closes, if it closes before that date. Address LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

POSTMASTERS will find it to their advantage to receive subscriptions for LESLIE'S WEEKLY, with its pictorial history of the war, at the rate of \$1 till November 1st, 1898. For details and special commissions, address LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Plain Truth.

No weekly publication in the country prints a better class of war material and news coming directly from the front than LESLIE'S.—*Albany Times-Union*.

It is estimated that Admiral Sampson's bombardment of Santiago, June 16th, cost the government more than \$1,000,000, and that an aggregate weight of 1,875,000 pounds of metal was thrown at the Spaniards. At this rate it costs a little less than fifty cents a pound for the metal hurled by the great guns of our war-ships in an engagement. This cost, of course, includes the expense of powder as well as projectiles.

The discourteous refusal of Captain-General Blanco to consent to an exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant crew of the *Merrimac* is in violation of all customs and precedents established in warfare among civilized nations, and it would amply justify the President in directing Rear-Admiral Sampson to proceed at once to the bombardment of Havana. It is time the Spaniards were taught what war with the United States means.

The eloquent president of Union College, the Rev. A. V. V. Raymond, at the recent one hundred and fourth commencement of that venerable institution, voiced a great truth when he said in his baccalaureate sermon that "it is impossible to point to any great achievement that did not have its inception in faith." Faith, he said, was the inspiration of Lieutenant Hobson in his dramatic achievement at Santiago, and faith also was the moving impulse of Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay. The eloquent president condensed a world of truth in a few words when he spoke to the graduating class as follows:

As for the individual, so for the nation; out of the heart are the issues of life. It is not in the power of commerce and trade, of discovery and invention, of the arts and sciences, to make life large and free, uplifting and ennobling. Our quickening faith, our exalted purposes, our enthusiastic devotion, must write the history of the twentieth century if it is to mark the progress of humanity, the realization of the prophetic hopes of the ages.

If all the people of the United States, including those in service in the army and navy, should join a national "Don't Worry" club at this time it would save their minds a great deal of unnecessary wear and tear, while the war with Spain would be prosecuted even more successfully. We take the liberty of nominating for membership in these clubs without further ceremony those otherwise excellent people who have been worrying because our forces have not captured Cuba and subdued Spain within sixty days from the time the war began. To such we would also specially recommend the perusal of a little volume of "Don't Worry" Nuggets which Miss Jeanne G. Pennington has gathered from the writings of Epictetus, Emerson, and rich old masters, and the Messrs. Fords, Howard & Hulbert have just published. This collection has been made with rare taste and skill.

The disposition to find fault prevails with the press as it does with humanity generally. A great deal of fault has been found with Adjutant-General Tillinghast, and much of the hardships to which the New York troops have been subjected has been laid at his door. An examination into the real facts discloses that the criticisms of General Tillinghast have not been justified. Those who are familiar with his department know that he has been most diligent and industrious, devoting his time, day and night, to the arduous work of his department. It is no ordinary task to equip, uniform, arm, and prepare for real war a great body of militia such as went from the State of New York, and to do all this with scarcely a moment's notice. The magnitude of the work that General Tillinghast has performed is by no means appreciated, but when the history of the struggle comes to be written, justice, tardy though it be, will be done him.

The demand for a popular bond subscription was supported by statements that the bankers, when they took the last government loans made a handsome profit. Secretary Gage accordingly offered the new issue of bonds to the public at par, and now it is discovered that bankers stood ready to give a bonus of from three to six million dollars for the bonds, if he had offered them to the highest bidder. Somebody may say that the government is a loser to the extent of the premium it could have received, but we are not so sure of this. The widespread distribution of the bonds to small holders means that in the natural course of events a great many small bonds will be lost or destroyed, and the government may gain as much in this way as it would have made from a premium on the sale. It will be remembered that at the close of the Civil War the government found that something like \$15,000,000 of its currency obligations had not been presented for redemption. This indicated that that enormous amount had been destroyed—some of it burned, some lost in marine casualties, some buried or hoarded in places that will never see the light, and every dollar thus lost or destroyed was a clear profit to the government.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—THE Louise Home in Washington—the beautiful memorial of the wife and daughter of the late William Wilson Corcoran—has as its most distinguished guest Mrs. Letitia Tyler Semple, daughter of President Tyler.



MRS. LETITIA TYLER SEMPLE.

Married in her very early girlhood to a prominent young Virginian, Mrs. Semple was scarcely more than a bride when the Tyler family came to the executive mansion in 1841. The death of her mother and the domestic responsibilities of her older sister made Mrs. Semple virtually the lady of the White House from 1842 to 1844. She was a true type of the slender, flower-like Southern beauty of that period. Mr. Semple entered the United States Navy, and his death, together with financial reverses, made it necessary for Mrs. Semple to earn her living. She was for some years principal of a young ladies' school in Baltimore, but failing sight compelled her to relinquish her occupation. Though the condition of her eyes causes her frequent suffering, Mrs. Semple is always cheerful, and her manner has the combined dignity and courtesy which marked a more sedate social epoch. Congress recently awarded her an increased pension.

—George E. Roberts, the new director of the Mint, who was appointed by President McKinley to succeed Robert E. Preston,



MR. GEORGE E. ROBERTS.

is one of the best-known sound-money men in the West. He has been a member of the Republican party all his life. It is understood that his appointment was conferred upon him as a recognition by the administration of services freely rendered to the cause of a sound currency. Mr. Roberts is the editor and proprietor of the Fort Dodge (Iowa) *Messenger*. He is about forty years old, and a native of Iowa. When sixteen he became a printer's apprentice on the *Messenger*, and at twenty-one acquired an interest in the paper. Three years afterward the General Assembly, by joint ballot, elected him State printer of Iowa, and upon two subsequent occasions he was re-elected. He is the author of "Coin at School in Finance," written in 1895 as a reply to "Coin's Financial School." This book, it is said, had a sale of 140,000 copies. It was followed by another pamphlet from his pen, "Iowa and the Silver Question," which reached a circulation of 150,000 in Iowa. The financial resolution in the Iowa Republican platform of 1896 was written by Mr. Roberts, and was referred to by certain sound-money authorities as "the most compact, logical, crisp, and effective" adopted during that year. Mr. Roberts is also well known as a general writer upon economic subjects.

—In view of our present relations with Spain, it will not be considered a breach of international courtesy if we call Admiral



ADMIRAL CERVERA Y TOPETE.

Cervera y Topete the artful dodger of the sea. For a long time his elusive and uncertain conduct bore a striking resemblance to that of the more or less celebrated flea—"When you put your hand on him, he wasn't there." But however this may be, the truth of history will compel it to be said that the commander-in-chief of the Spanish navy played an excellent hand in the game of war when he dodged about from Cape Verde to Martinique, to Curaçoa, to Cienfuegos, and finally to Santiago, avoiding the inevitable as long as he could and compelling his enemies to suspend their operations on sea and land until he discovered himself. However displeasing these tactics might have been to our War Department, they were very good tactics from a Spanish point of view. Spain has not in her service to-day a braver, more capable, and more faithful officer than Cervera y Topete. Decision and strength of character speak from his face. His record of thirty years in the Spanish navy confirms that impression. He wears medals for gallant service rendered in other Cuban wars, in engagements on the East African coast, and in the numerous uprisings of the Carlists. His breast is also adorned with the crosses of orders of naval and military merit—Isabel the Catholic, St. Hermengil, and the Legion of Honor. A more brilliant distinction than any of these is the fact that Admiral Cervera has no stain upon his official career, and has served his country from honest, unself-

ish, and truly patriotic motives. His record in this respect stands out in shining contrast with that of the average Spanish official of the day.

—No diplomatic appointment made by President McKinley has met with heartier and more general approval than that of Mr. Oscar S. Straus to the post of minister to Turkey, succeeding Dr. James B. Angell, resigned. Under existing circumstances the Turkish mission is more difficult to fill satisfactorily than any other in Europe. We have some serious and long-standing grievances against Turkey yet to be settled, and the Sultan is not more friendly toward us than his own interests compel him to be. To meet such conditions our minister at Constantinople needs to be a man of unusual tact, firmness, courage, and diplomatic ability. Mr. Straus is precisely such a man as this. But his highest qualification for the post lies in the fact that he has filled it once before in recent years with great credit to himself and to the country he represented. Mr. Straus is a Democrat, but his politics have nothing to do with the question of his fitness for the high station to which President McKinley has called him. He is first of all an able, upright, and patriotic American citizen, and that is sufficient.

—When it is said of a United States naval officer that "he fought under Farragut," nothing more need be added on the

COMMODORE J. C. WATSON.
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score of bravery and efficiency. To have served with the old hero of Mobile Bay is a certificate of merit. Such is the distinction belonging to Commodore J. C. Watson, commander of the blockading squadron off Havana. The outbreak of the war found the commodore in active service as president of the Naval Home at Philadelphia, a duty well suited to a man of his quiet temperament and rare executive abilities. But when the present naval operations began in Cuban waters Commodore Watson was immediately called to the front and assigned to the highly important and responsible post of keeping watch and ward before Havana as commander of the blockading fleet. How faithfully and effectively he has performed this service all the world knows. It has been a tedious and wearisome task, and not altogether to the liking of a veteran fighter, but it has required tact, firmness, fidelity, and persistence, and all these qualities Commodore Watson possesses in a rare degree.

—While the country is anxiously awaiting news of the contest between the United States and Spain, a keen-eyed, stern-



CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN.

visaged man sits in a small office at Key West and ruthlessly destroys all war-news purporting to give the location of the American ships or to outline the plan of campaign. This man is Captain James Allen, of the signal corps of the army. He was appointed press censor by the war board at Washington. Among the newspaper men at Key West Captain Allen is known as a capital fellow, although his duties as censor have compelled him to destroy many "good stories," and have resulted in a diminution

of activity among the correspondents in searching for real news. Assisting Captain Allen are two sergeants of the signal corps. During the first weeks of the censorship, correspondents managed to evade the censor by mailing refused matter and having it telegraphed from Tampa. Since then a censor has been appointed at Tampa. Cipher messages were tried until the government prohibited them and decided to punish papers publishing reports of the movements of the army by expelling their correspondents.

—The recent publication of the award granted by Sir Nicholas J. Hannen, British chief justice for China and Japan, as arbitrator in the celebrated Cheek case, reflects credit upon no one so much as upon the Hon. John Barrett, United States minister at the court of Siam. The case involved a dispute between one Cheek, an American citizen, and the Siamese government, in which the former claimed a large sum of money for breach of contract. The matter was finally referred to Chief Justice Hannen. Minister Barrett represented the Cheek estate. An indemnity of \$300,000 was ordered paid by Siam, together with



HON. JOHN BARRETT.

other substantial concessions. The controversy involved some fine points in international law, and the decision is one, it is said, which affects the position of all Europeans in the East. When Mr. Barrett went to Siam he was one of the youngest United States ministers ever appointed to any foreign post, but

he has been one of the most popular representatives we have ever had in Siam.

—Captain Charles W. Whipple, the chief ordnance officer on General Wesley Merritt's expedition to the Philippines, need



CAPTAIN CHARLES W. WHIPPLE.

never fear that his memory will not remain green with all the many friends and admirers he has left behind him in various army posts throughout the United States. In Springfield, Massachusetts, particularly, where he was last stationed before reporting for active field duty under his former friend and immediate superior, General Merritt, Captain Whipple will long be remembered for his great personal charm and courtesy of bearing. In army circles Captain Whipple has always been

not only as the worthy son of a worthy father, Major-General Daniel W. Whipple, of the United States Army, but also because of his own honorable service from the time he was a West Point cadet just after the close of our Civil War, and as an artillery officer down to 1875, when he was transferred to the ordnance department in Washington. When this war broke out he applied at once for active field duty, and had the good fortune to be assigned to the staff of his warm friend and comrade, General Merritt, under whose command he may confidently be expected to give a good account of himself.

—One of the first of New York's wealthy men to respond to the call for help for the volunteers at the South was ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. He



EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER.

remitted \$1,000 at the first call, and soon after generously sent a second gift of an equal amount, to be distributed among the New York boys at the front, and finally offered to advance the pay of all the New York troops and trust the State for repayment. Governor Flower is a self-made man. He began life as a poor boy, working in a watchmaker's shop at Watertown, New York, and finally became interested in financial affairs in New York City, where, by his industry, sagacity, and integrity, he has won a position among the foremost financiers of the country. He is a most generous man and a most popular politician, and it is not surprising that mention of his name is heard frequently in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Governorship of New York State the coming fall, and for a place in the United States Senate if the Democrats should control the Legislature next winter.

—War always brings to the front not only the heroes, but the poets of a nation. When the drums beat and the bugles blow, the Muses find their highest and noblest inspiration. So it comes to pass that we have before us a little volume of songs pitched in the martial key, and with the suggestive title of "Berth-deck Ballads." The author is Mr. William S. Bates, a veteran of the Civil War and a resident of Brooklyn. We may surmise that Mr. Bates has seen service on a man-of-war under "Old Glory," for nearly all the poems in the collection have a sea-flavor and chant the praises of heroes of the ocean. Mr. Bates's quality, as well as an evidence of his patriotic feeling at the present time, is found in the following lines from "At Tap of Drum":

"It seems like '61 again
To hear the talk of war;
Of fleets assembling on the sea,
And soldiers on the shore.
My hair is white, my back is bent,
But if war has to come,
I'll polish up my gun once more
And march at tap of drum."

—The rare tribute of a special memorial service in the famous old Trinity Church, New York, was paid to the memory of the late Dr. John Blair Gibbs, of that city, on Thursday, June 23d.



DR. JOHN BLAIR GIBBS.

Dr. Gibbs was one of the first to volunteer his services at the breaking out of the war, and he was the first officer killed on Cuban soil. He received his death wound early on the morning of the 12th of June at Guantanamo Bay. He was shot through the head, while seeking the shelter of a block-house, during a fierce and sudden attack on the camp. Dr. Gibbs abandoned a very lucrative practice in New York City to give his services to his country. He was a physician of high standing, a partner of Dr. Parker Syme, a friend of ex-Secretary Roosevelt, and a connection of the latter by marriage. Through Mr. Roosevelt he offered himself for a place in the navy, and was appointed an assistant surgeon. Dr. Gibbs's father was a soldier, and the family has the best strain of patriotic American blood. Dr. Gibbs was born in 1858, and was graduated from Rutgers College, New Jersey. He was a man of sterling character, and had before him a career of the greatest promise.



THE FIRST RIDE INLAND.



COLOR-GUARD OF SECOND INFANTRY.



CAVALRY RECONNAISSANCE AT GUANTANAMO.



THE "BLUE AND THE GRAY" FACING THE COMMON ENEMY.



"SADDLING UP" AT CAMP MCCALLA.



"RETURN SABRES!"



FURLING COLORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

LANDED AT LAST.

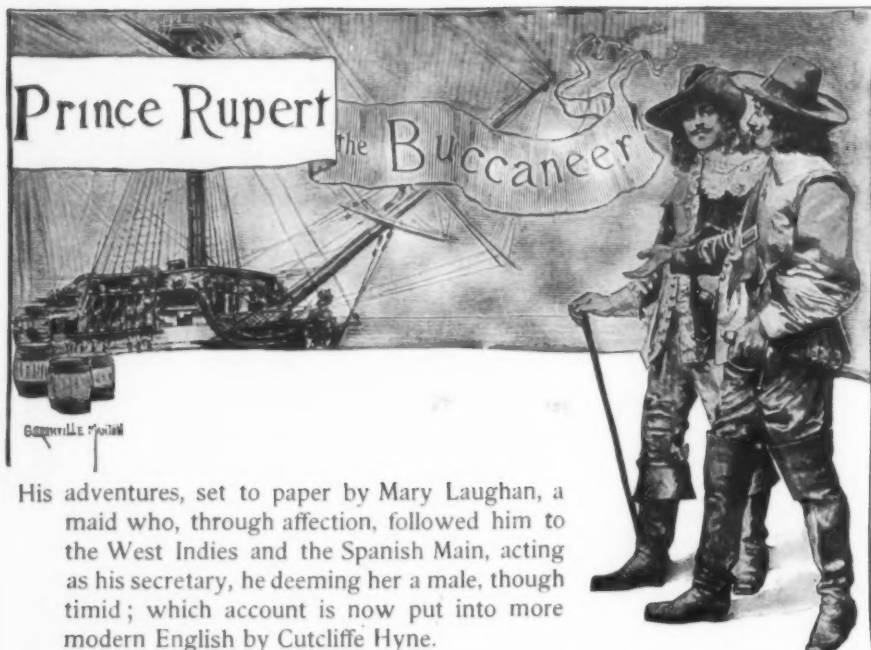
INVASION OF CUBA IN EARNEST—OUR TROOPS ON CUBAN SOIL.—[SEE PAGE 14.]



THEIR LAST DAY AT TAMPA.

IN CAMP ON THE EVE OF DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

G. H. SHEDDEN
TAMPA, FLORIDA



His adventures, set to paper by Mary Laughan, a maid who, through affection, followed him to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, acting as his secretary, he deeming her a male, though timid; which account is now put into more modern English by Cutcliffe Hyne.

(Copyright, 1898, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne.)

IV.

THE RANSOMING OF CARACAS.—(Continued.)

IN this fashion, then, another stage of Prince Rupert's enterprise was successfully carried out, and the Governor of Caracas, though fully alive to the unbounded impudence of the demands made upon him, was, for the present at any rate, civil and self-contained. What he might do in the future remained to be seen. He might within another day order the pair of his visitors to jail, or death, or (still more horrid fate) hand them over to the gluttonous cruelties of the Inquisition, which spares neither rank nor sex. Or, again, he might act the prudent part, and dispatch them whence they came with ten thousand pieces-of-eight to save his splendid city from the prince's harrying.

But in the meantime the envoy and Master Laughan dressed themselves in all the niceness and bravery which they could procure on short notice, and prepared to revisit for a short time genteel society, such as they had been divorced from for so many a tempestuous month.

Now, in the household of Don Jaime de Soto, it is a safe thing to say that if Master Laughan had held command the enterprise would not have been damaged; whilst it is a matter of history that the prince by his own action completely wrecked it. Master Laughan, it is true (though being in reality a maid), would have had but small temptation, as she herself quite recognized; but the prince, being man, must needs get enslaved in a vulgar love affair with a lady whose charms Master Laughan was quite at a loss to discover.

To be precise, this lady of destruction was that very Donna Clotilde, the niece of the Governor, of whom they had heard before; and for those that care for the Spaniard's appearance she certainly had some claim to comely looks. Indeed, Prince Rupert never tired of extolling her beauty; and it may as well be owned here at once that the secretary, who in secret loved his Highness madly herself, was torn with horrid jealousy. But the prince, of course, knew naught about this; scoffed at all warnings; and in his masquerade of "Master Thomas Benson," pressed his suit with fire and diligence. The two days for the consideration of the Governor's reply lengthened out to four, and four to a week; and when the poor secretary dared now and again to hint that duty required a settlement of the business, he was sharply bidden to hold his pedant's tongue. And so the affair progressed.

Their entertainment was not lavish. The Governor of Caracas was too wily a fellow to make a parade of his wealth before so dangerous an envoy. But the society was certainly urbane and pleasing after that of shipboard and the buccaneers; and the old Spaniard, from behind his studied courtesies, saw plainly enough what was going on, and was content to leave Donna Clotilde to do battle with the invader on his behalf. The visitor was clearly infatuated.

Still, what Prince Rupert, a man of the utmost daring, could have seen in such a little doll of a woman it was hard to discover. And, astonishing to relate, Donna Clotilde made no attempt to set herself right in his eyes. She openly quaked when a door was slammed, and ingeniously confessed that the sight of drawn steel would make her faint; and yet the poor secretary, who watched from afar with a heart afire, could have sworn the prince loved her, and was forced to hear his rhapsodies when they were alone, and (more cruel still) was made many times the porter of presents and the bearer of love messages.

But a fine revenge was in store, and the secretary can gloat over it to this day, though at the time it was like to have cost the pair of them their necks. The secretary in his misery had gone out into the gardens of the palace, and had lain down behind some shrubs to be alone with grief. It was night, and the place was dark but for the stars and the faint flashings of the fire-flies; and presently who should come up but these two lovers and seat themselves within ear-shot, and be talking before the listener could move.

"But they tell me," quoth the lady, "that your country is a place of fogs, Don Tomas, and that the sun never shines there."

"It would be perpetual sunshine for me, *querida*, if you came to England," said the prince.

"And the people fight. The mere talk of war gives me the megrims."

"Were you in England the fighting would end. Let them but see you once, and they never would do aught to cause you pain."

"The good people, it is said, too, wear mighty uncomely clothes."

Being vastly glib, you have said too much."

"Still I do not see."

"It is the history of Master Thomas Benson that I speak about. You have given it me a score of times, and it does not tally; you forget the details. At one telling Master Benson is a rude sailor and has been bred to the sea from his youth up. Next, as a lad he fought in continental wars and lingered in dungeons. Now he rides at Rupert's right hand in English fights, and anon he gets swept away by his own narrative, and forgets and leads the charges himself. Now he pictures his wife settled down in a comfortable farmstead, and a minute hence he will be talking of courts as familiar as though he had never seen aught coarser. 'Twas all prettily told, *amigo*, and," she added, sweeping a great courtesy, "I thank you for the telling. Nay, I must crave your pardon, too, I should not have slipped out the *amigo*. I should have done credit to my bringing up, and said 'Your Highness.'"

The prince made no attempt to snatch back his disguise. "Señorita," he said, "whatever may be my quality, I trust I have done nothing that you should withdraw from me the title of friend."

"My prince," she answered, "I am a Spaniard first and a woman next. You have come into my country as an enemy, and disguised as your own envoy."

"You can have a fine revenge," said Rupert, lightly, "and get it easy. One word to your honored uncle, and all further trouble will be taken from your dainty hands. And I doubt not," he added, with a shrug, "that within the hour all further thought will be chopped from my shoulders."

From behind the shrubs the secretary could hear the lady shudder.



"IT WOULD BE PERPETUAL SUNSHINE FOR ME, QUERIDA."

THE END.

"For this many a year they have been wearying for you to come and lead their taste."

"La! Señor Benson," said the lady, "you do flatter me. I wonder if all the buccaneers are as pretty of tongue?"

"Donna Clotilde would make a dumb man find phrases to express his adoration."

"Fie, señor! the truly dumb can never speak."

"Querida, even had I been truly dumb I should have forced out some few speeches for you."

The lady laughed. "Then what a thousand pities, *amigo*, you were not dumb."

"Your wit is bright, and I am dull. I must ask your pardon. I do not take you here."

"Why, señor, had you been dumb you would have said less."

"I would rather compound the matter with your Highness if it could be done."

"For myself," said the prince, "in losing your esteem I lose all that is worth caring about."

"You have not lost it," she cried, "you have not. But what you were asking is a thing impossible. Princes must not marry maidens of rank as low as mine."

"Must not!" quoth Rupert, blackly. "Who shall prevent it? I am a strong man, and myself make laws for myself. Who will prevent it?"

"I," she murmured; "because of—how did your Highness word it?—esteem, yes, because of my great and burning esteem for you."

And at that (to the poor secretary's bitter, bitter mortification) he took her tightly into his arms and rained kisses on her upturned face. Again the war of words rose between them, but this timid little doll of a woman could be as firm as the prince. Marry him she would not; go from Caracas she would not; betray the prince (as in his madness he besought) she would not; and yet she demanded one thing of him, a costly enough keepsake. He was to leave as he had come, a poor man in a single ship; he was to forego all pretenses to the ransom; and he was to give his word as a chivalrous gentleman to jettison all ideas of harrying the place and helping himself to its treasures.

"I am a woman," she sobbed, "that loves your Highness dearly. But I am a Spaniard who loves her country more."

"And I," said he, "can continue to love such a true lady where I should have lightly forgotten a traitor. Querida," he said, "I know your will about this matter, and I know my own; neither will bend. I shall go away in an empty ship as I came, and never shall I come to seek you here again. But I shall pray to God to bring us together in some other place, and till that day comes I will never call any woman wife."

"And hear me," she said. "I swear also—"

But he closed her lips. "No," he whispered, "I will not have any promise of you, *querida*. Women are placed different to men, and policies may turn on giving their hands in marriage. I would not have you forced to wed and then always be pestered by remembering an unfulfillable vow. I would rather have you free, and then, if God wills, we shall come together some day and marry; and if not, we shall stay forever apart."

"Yet I will—"

"No," he pleaded, "do not give me your pledge in return, or else you send me away still more unhappy."

And then, bareheaded, he knelt and kissed her fingers—he that a moment before had been kissing her so madly on the lips!—and then, with stately courtesy, he led her back into the palace. He and she were in turns closeted with the Governor that night, and the next morning an escort with covered litters borne of four paraded in the palace patio.

The prince gave no sign of what had happened; he was debonair as a man could be; and he was "Master Thomas Benson" still. He made his adieus as though he were a favored ambassador taking leave of the court of a king, and he and Master Laughan entered the litters. A trumpet sounded and the bearers and the escort stepped out across the pavement. A window-shutter opened and a slender arm stretched out fluttering a dainty kerchief, and then the litters passed out to the glaring street beyond, and the episode was over.

Down they went by the way they had come up, past the forts and over the draw-bridges of the gorge, to La Guayra, the port; and on the

mole a galley with slaves was in waiting to take them out to the little brigantine. But the envoy asked for another half-hour of delay.

"I have a small outstanding account which it would please me to close," said he, "before leaving your very desirable town"; and asked that the captain of the port might be notified of his presence.

The fellow came up nothing loath, and saw some very pretty swordsmanship before he was run through the shoulder; and then, distributing a handsome largesse of pearls to the escort who had brought them down, the envoy and Master Laughan were rowed off to their little brigantine, and so once more to sea and further adventuring.

The prince was thoughtful and full of sighs; but the humble secretary thought that the perilous sea had never before looked so friendly and pleasant.

Another Notable Voyage.

THE GUN-BOAT "MARIETTA'S" TRIP FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC—THE STORY OF ONE OF HER GUNNERS.

THE gun-boat *Marietta*, which left Sitka, Alaska, December 9th, and San Francisco eight days later, to make the journey part of the way with the battle-ship *Oregon* to Key West, reached the latter place June 4th. The little gun-boat made the trip as handsomely as the *Oregon* did, and is now prepared to lend her assistance to Admiral Sampson's fleet. A very interesting reminiscence of her journey was furnished by Joseph A. Friend, a gunner of the *Marietta*, who, writing from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, May 2d, to his former employer, the well-known artist, D. C. Beard, of New York, says: "The *Marietta* arrived here from Sandy Point, April 30th, 7 P. M. We left Valparaiso April 9th, at 11.40 P. M., and got in Sandy Point April 17th, at 11.55 P. M. We anchored in a small inlet at the entrance of the straits, called Tuesday Bay, for twenty-four hours, and while lying there the *Oregon* hove in sight and got in Sandy Point some six or eight hours ahead of us, without seeing the *Marietta*. We have had very fine weather all the time, except when we got on the Atlantic side. Then we had a few days' rough weather. We came in company with the *Oregon* from Sandy Point. The *Oregon* got the news of war being declared and signaled over to us. I caught the message and everything was excitement on both ships, you may be sure. Our consul was sharp enough to buy all the coal in Rio harbor, and the United States has bought a ship with 4,000 tons of coal aboard. Her name is the *El Cid*, one of the Morgan line of steamers, built in Newport News, which afterward figured in the late war in Brazil as the *Nitheroy*. We bought her from Brazil, and there is a rumor aboard here that a torpedo gun-boat has also been bought. There has been a Spanish torpedo-boat watching our movements since leaving Sandy Point, expecting us to go into Montevideo, where she lay in wait for us. But we did not stop there, and she has been reported off Rio harbor; and when we coal up (we are coaling now) she had better 'square away,' or we will have another ship to take home for Uncle Sam. We have no communication with the shore, and the steam-cutter patrols the ship all night, with armed men. Both ships are cleared for action, guns are loaded at all times, ammunition is handy, sentries have loaded guns and belts on, and it looks like fight on both ships. I do not know how this letter will reach you. We have no stamps, and no mail has come aboard for over two months, but the paymaster is taking this, so I guess you will receive it O. K. I almost forgot to tell you that a lot of bombs have been found in the *Oregon's* coal, and three attempts have been made to blow up the *El Cid*, but the Brazilians have kept a sharp lookout for us. A search-light of 50,000 candle-power, kept at the fort at the entrance of the bay, keeps going all night, seaward, to see that no unwelcome ship bothers us. I hope my next letter will tell you of a fight in which I have had a finger. I am captain of a six-pounder, and am a fair shot, and I think I can make my gun give a good account of herself. I am writing alongside of it now, with a box of ammunition for a writing-desk, bare-footed, dirty with coal-dust, and a loaded gun alongside of me containing a charge of thirty ounces of powder and a shell of six pounds. My stool is a box with a four-inch shell inside of it. I wish you could see me. The only clean part of me is my hands. I was in the picket-boat from 8 to 12 last night—the first watch that is called—and I will have the midnight watch to-night, which is 12 to 4. I guess things must be quite lively in New York. Every man here means to fight as long as he can stand, and if we go down, the *Marietta* will have met a ship that was one too many for her; but while powder and shell last, so shall the *Marietta*. I will say good-bye, hoping this letter will reach you.

"JOSEPH A. FRIEND."

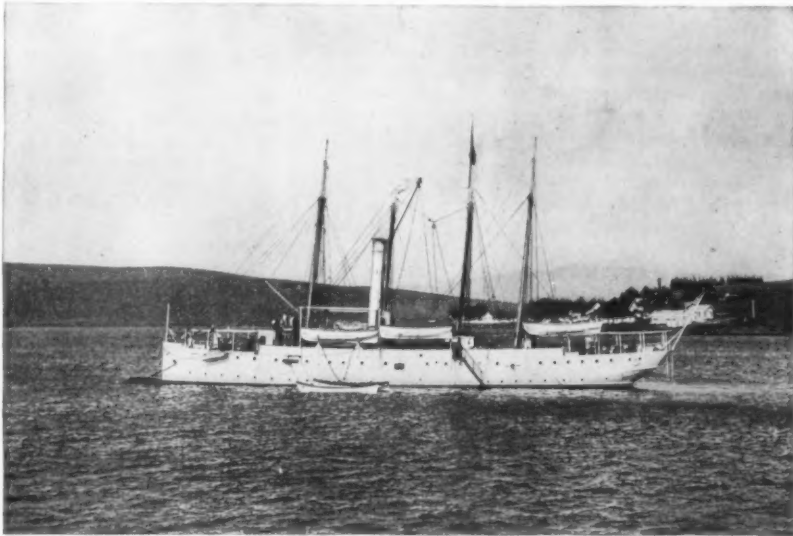


FEEDING OUR SOLDIERS—MORE PIE, PLEASE."

Happy Soldiers in San Francisco.

MAGNIFICENT WELCOME EXTENDED TO THE HUNGRY AND WEARY BOYS IN BLUE BY THE LADIES OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY—UNIQUE SCENES DESCRIBED.

THERE never was a more prosperous Red Cross Society than that which is but a few weeks old in California. Up to date the subscriptions have reached almost \$60,000, and the membership runs into the thousands, scattered all over the State. Mrs. Willard B. Harrington, president of the Children's Hospital, and a very prominent woman in all good deeds, is State president, and Mrs. John F. Merrill is president of the San Francisco society. With the large sum of money in their hands these women have done a great deal of good. Primarily, they have devoted themselves to looking after the physical comfort and health of the men. They have devoted about \$10,000 to purchasing field operating-tables and surgical instruments with which to supplement those supplied by the government. At the various camps they have pitched Red Cross tents with comfortable cots, in which the many men sick with pneumonia and



THE GUN-BOAT "MARIETTA" AFTER HER LONG VOYAGE.

measles are comfortably housed. Better still, they have induced the various hospitals to take in the sick soldiers, and in most of the hospitals one ward is open to the volunteers. Already there have been three deaths from pneumonia and typhoid-pneumonia, caused by sleeping on the damp ground.

Other work that the Red Cross is doing is the collection of reading-matter to send with the men during the long trip to the Philippines. Each man is to be supplied with a bandage or two of heavy flannel. These abdomen bandages—about 50,000 of them—have all been made by the ladies of the Red Cross. They are considered the best protection known against yellow fever and cholera. With the first expedition to the Philippines the Red Cross sent two tons of delicacies for the sick. With the second expedition they will send a number of nurses. They also supplied the early deficiency in blankets and under-clothes at the camp in San Francisco, when the volunteers came in entirely unequipped and without the necessary things to keep them comfortable, for the government was unable to supply the needful things in a moment. A supply of "comfort-bags" containing needles, thread, buttons, and so on, has also been made by the Red Cross needlewomen. These things represent much kind-hearted labor. Many of the Red Cross members are women of wealth and fashion, and many are hard-working housewives. The Red Cross agents who go to the Philippines will have power to draw upon the extensive funds of the society for such things as are necessary.

One of the most charming things the Red Cross ladies have done is to open a hospitality booth at the ferries, where the volunteers from Eastern States are received after their long and uncomfortable overland journey, and are fed and welcomed. The first who came in arrived with empty stomachs, as the rations on the train were none too abundant. They were unwelcomed and often came unannounced. Still hungry, they were obliged to take the four-mile tramp to the Presidio or Camp Merritt. The ladies of the Red Cross have changed all this. They opened a large room at the ferries, where a band furnished by Mayor Phelan plays whenever troops arrive, and where hundreds are fed at a time. The ladies have fed 10,000, and expect to feed 10,000 more. Early or late, it does not matter. Some of the troop-trains have arrived at six o'clock in the morning, but they found the ladies there and the viands hot. There is always a great quantity of red, white, and blue flowers, and on his departure every soldier is decorated. Sometimes they carry the flowers in their guns, sometimes in their leggings. Callas by the thousand have been distributed and sometimes the men seem to prize the flowers as much as the food. Ladies with the brasses of the Red Cross on their arms serve the edibles. Among other things, the breakfasts and luncheons include hot stew, coffee, young green onions, sandwiches, cold meats, cake, green-apple pie, cookies, and all the fruit—oranges and



THE FLOWER-DECKED TABLES BEFORE THE ONSLAUGHT OF HUNGRY MEN.

cherries—they can eat. While the men are eating this unexpected banquet young ladies pass around with Red Cross postals and invite the men to accept one and write to their relatives informing them of their safe arrival. Often the first row of men will be eating, and behind them will be four rows of men writing on each other's backs. As the men come in, the ladies give three cheers for them. As they go out they give three cheers for the ladies of the Red Cross. All this, of course, costs the men nothing.

None of the Red Cross ladies have done more for the success of this hospitable greeting than Mrs. Isaac Lawrence Regua, one of the most prominent society ladies of the coast. Mrs. Regua has been there early and late, and her savory stew is always greatly relished by the soldiers. Her son-in-law is Major Oscar Fitzalan Long, of the quartermaster's department. The men from the East cannot say enough to express their sense of Californian hospitality.

MABEL CLARE CRAFT.

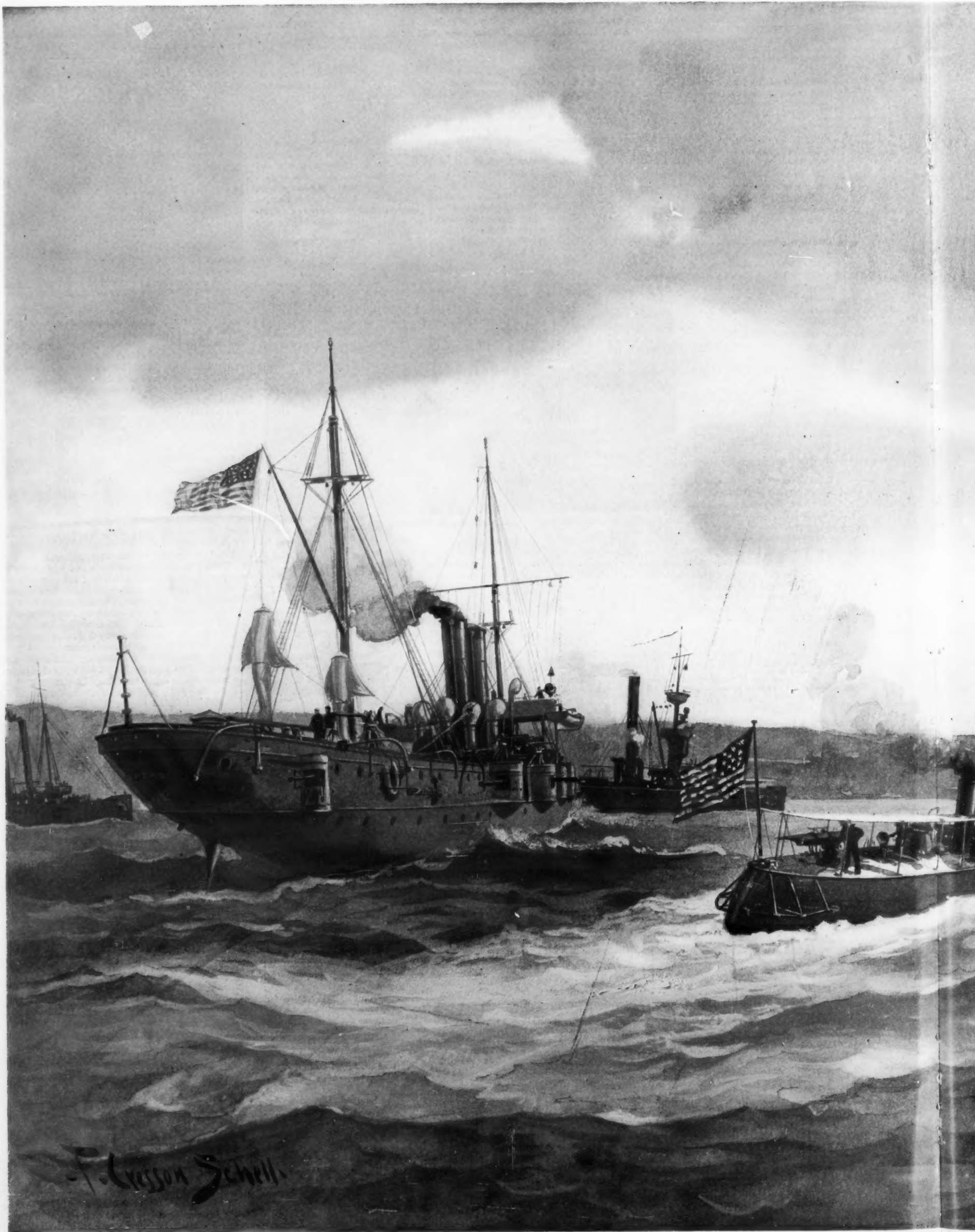
A Plucky Officer.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW S. ROWAN, the first man of the United States Army to receive and successfully execute a war assignment since the outbreak of the present hostilities, is a modest, unassuming officer who knows how to perform his duty. His mission demanded pluck, courage, good judgment, and sand, and of all these qualities he showed himself possessed. At the bidding of the War Department he landed alone on the Cuban shore and made his way for miles through a hostile country until he penetrated to the nearest camp of insurgents, where he arranged with General Garcia for the present co-operation of the Cuban forces with our army of invasion. Having succeeded in this undertaking, Lieutenant Rowan had to perform the equally perilous task of returning to the American lines with his Cuban maps and dispatches, a feat he accom-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ANDREW S. ROWAN.

plished in an open sail-boat that reached Nassau, N. P., at the very time Admiral Sampson's fleet was steaming eastward to meet the Spanish fleet destined for Santiago. Rowan was born in Virginia in 1860, and was appointed from West Virginia as a cadet in 1877. He was graduated from West Point in 1881, and was commissioned as second lieutenant in the Fifteenth Infantry. For some years he served on the Western frontier, and later he was detailed on survey duty under Captain Macomb in Central America, where he learned to speak Spanish fluently. After that, while nominally attached to the Nineteenth Infantry, he visited Cuba at the bidding of the Bureau of Military Information, and there he accumulated the material which has since been embodied in his instructive book on the subject.



HAVANA SHUT OUT FROM

HOW CAPTAIN WATSON, WITH HIS FLEET OF UNITED STATES WAR-VESSELS, BLOCKADES THE HARBOR OF HAVANA—[THE WAR-SHIPS KEEP AT A



T FROM THE WORLD.

SHIPS KEEP AT A DISTANCE OF FROM TWO TO TEN MILES FROM MORRO CASTLE].—DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT THE FRONT, F. CRESSON SCHELL.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The Invasion of Cuba.

OBSERVATIONS OF OUR CORRESPONDENT ACCOMPANYING THE FIRST FLEET OF TRANSPORTS THAT CARRIED GENERAL SHAFTER'S ARMY OF OCCUPATION TO THE EASTERN END OF CUBA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BAIQUIRI, CUBA, June 23d, 1898.—Our first troops have landed to succor the little band of American marines and insurgent guerrillas who have stood their ground so gallantly around the American flag, which they were the first to plant on Cuban soil.

We arrived off Santiago de Cuba on June 20th, when our fleet of thirty-six war ships and transports sailed grandly up almost within range of the guns of Morro Castle, with all our flags flying and the guns booming forth a salute to the commanding general. All the thousands of sailors and soldiers that thronged the decks of the two fleets cheered themselves hoarse for "Old Glory." As our armada approached, stretching out over eight miles of the glassy sea, Admiral Sampson's flag-ship saluted General Shafter. The transports and armed convoys then wheeled into single line and paraded past the war-ships, each vessel dipping her flag to the *New York* as we passed. The battle-ship *Indiana* was in the lead. She was followed by the gun-boats *Bancroft*, *Castine*, *Machias*, and *Annapolis*, heading a score of troop-ships, which were in turn followed by a torpedo-boat and more transports, guarded in the rear by the cruisers *Detroit* and *Helena*, with the *Wasp*, *Eagle*, *Hornet*, and several other small convoys. Then General Shafter and his staff were taken aboard the flag-ship for luncheon, after which they were taken many miles inland to meet General Garcia at the insurgent camp.

As the direct result of this meeting the first troops were landed to-day, consisting of two troops of cavalry and infantry, to relieve the exhausted marines from the war ships. Pictorial views of the first ride inland go with this article. Our voyage here from Tampa was almost without incident. At different stations along the course we were met by additional convoys, so that we felt almost absolutely secure. Near the end of our journey a number of sick men were transferred to the former Plant line steamship *Olivette*, on which we had quarters. While this was being done all the other vessels hove to. Next day the sea became choppy, and many of the horses and mules died. Their bodies were quickly thrown overboard to become food for the sharks. Had more horses been taken along matters would have been worse, for the facilities for handling animals were wretched. If mounted cavalry is to be shipped to Cuba in anything like adequate numbers, other methods certainly will have to be adopted. There were other mistakes as well, as shown in my last letter from Tampa, sent on the day of embarkation.

General Miles Dismayed.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBARKATION OF THE TROOPS AT TAMPA—A SCENE OF TUMULT—NO RESPONSIBLE HEAD IN SIGHT—REGIMENTS RUSH TO SEIZE THE BEST TRANSPORTS—CROWDS AND CONFUSION AND A FALSE START—GENERAL MILES LOOKS ON WITH ASTONISHMENT AND INDIGNATION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PORT TAMPA, FLORIDA, June 14th, 1898.—A grand water pageant, an imposing spectacle of tragic significance! Thirty-two transports, four abreast and eight in the line, convoyed by sixteen ships of war, sailing out of Tampa Bay on their way to drive the Spaniards off the island of Cuba. Every transport crowded with men on the decks, in the shrouds, and up the masts even to the land-lubbers' hole; thousands of soldiers in blue and brown.

From our dispatch-boat the last personage I could distinguish on board of any ship was Colonel John Jacob Astor, on the stern deck of the flag-ship *Seguranca*, smoking a big cigar and talking to General Shafter. A little later the *Florida* steamed by, her decks loaded with the Cuban regiment recruited here in Tampa—the last ship leaving the opal waters of the Florida coast with the first expedition to Cuba. The fleet was led by the slowest and smallest of all—the *Gussie*. This little side-wheel steamer set the pace. In the rear and on the right was the flag-ship *Seguranca*, with Shafter and his staff, and the First United States Infantry, the commander's old regiment. In the midst of the fleet was the *Yucatan*, with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and his rough riders, and beside her was the *Vigilancia* with the Seventy-first New York, and the *San Marcos* with the Second Massachusetts. These two last-named regiments were the only volunteers in Shafter's command.

The last ship disappeared, and now Port Tampa must be lonely and more quiet than we could have supposed possible in the midst of the bustle and confusion that overtook the Port during the week of embarkation. Those days were all chaos and noise. The order to embark reached here on the morning of June 6th. Immediately thirty or more regiments struck camp and made a grand scramble for Port Tampa. The first to arrive here from Tampa City was the Seventy-first New York. How proud the boys felt of the fact that they had beaten the regulars in the rush to the water front. Next came the Second Massachusetts, and after that train-load after train-load of United States infantry and cavalry and artillery. The First Artillery put its huge siege-guns, with which it expects to reduce Santiago, aboard the *Orizaba*. The famous Sixth Cavalry seized the *Rio Grande*, William Astor Chanler's rough riders, in company with the Cubans, seized the *Florida*, the hospital corps and the newspaper correspondents seized the *Olivette*, and altogether the troops made a grand seizure of everything nautical. I say "seize" because that is the only word that describes the manner in which the regiments obtained their ships. When the troops poured into Port Tampa not a single regiment knew to which steamer it was assigned. Inquiries only delayed matters and led to greater confusion.

There was no military head, no bureau of information, no

one from whom officers or men could find out where they were supposed to go. It looked as if no forethought at all had been used by the staff-officers. The quartermaster and commissary officers stood around helplessly and hopelessly dazed at the sudden and overwhelming disorder. As a result, there was a scramble here and a dash there, a race between officers of several different regiments to seize the best transport in sight. In the *mêlée* regiments became separated, officers lost their companies, and colonels were in despair. The Second Massachusetts was transferred from ship to ship three times. It first seized the *Orizaba*, was then transferred in part to the *Comal*, and finally, another part, to the *Miami*. The result was that the Massachusetts regiment was divided among three ships, much to the consternation of the regimental quartermaster.

In the midst of the confusion General Miles arrived. I can still see the look of amazement that spread over his features when he perceived the chaotic state of affairs. He was more than angry; he was furious—in his mild, stern way. He sat down in an arm-chair on the hotel piazza, as if in hopeless despair. He acted like a man whose breath has been suddenly taken away by a rude shock. Mrs. Miles reminded him that the perspiration was pouring down his face, and he remarked that things looked slightly un-military. He evidently felt that it was impossible for him to restore order. He simply sat very quietly, watching the pack-mules go aboard the *Gussie*, watching John Jacob Astor's four horses go aboard the *Seguranca*, watching the tired, hot soldiers pouring through the hot sun to their respective transports and disappearing in the ships' holds. He went in to dinner—the Southern hotels always give you dinner at mid-day, with the thermometer at ninety-six in the dining-room. In the midst of dinner (this was on June 7th) a telegram came from Washington ordering General Miles to "suspend the expedition." The general's amazement changed to chagrin. For all the men and stores were aboard, some of the transports had moved twenty-five miles down the bay, the gun-boats had steam up. But, nevertheless, the expedition must be suspended. Miles at once caused the gun-boat *Helena* to signal to the transports, "Return to your stations."



DRIVING HORSES INTO THE INCLOSURE.

Then followed seven dreadful days—for those aboard the transports. Horses and mules were disembarked and taken back to the nearest camps. The foreign attachés—representatives from England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden, Norway, and Russia—took their luggage off the *Seguranca* and went back to the Tampa Bay Hotel. The wives of officers who had said good-bye came back to the Port on the next train. If there was confusion before, there was bedlam now. The only shaded spots at Port Tampa are the inn piazzas and the covered portion of the dock. These shady places were simply packed with tired, disgusted, perspiring humanity. Officers, enlisted men, correspondents, stevedores, ship's captains, and railroad conductors were all jumbled together—not for one day, but for seven.

There came an absurd rumor that a phantom Spanish fleet was cruising in the Gulf of Mexico to attack the transports. So all the steamers were tied to the wharf, three abreast, in a line a mile long. Thus were 15,000 men, hundreds in the holds of each ship, crowded into the smallest possible compass where they could get the least amount of air. How they suffered—those men in the rough wooden bunks between the decks of those steamers! What could they do, save to sweat and to swear? Half the men on each ship were allowed to come ashore at one time. As shore at Port Tampa means only the wharf—a wharf built on stilts, like the pier at Coney Island, and extending a mile out into the water—the men simply could do nothing but sit on the rail of this wharf in the broiling sun and wonder why they were put aboard the transports so long before the sailing day. Thousands of the men spent their shore leave in the water on each side of the pier. All day long there was a line of naked men extending from the inn to the shore, a mile away. Ladies at the inn became as prisoners, unable to leave the piazzas. But they were only too glad to remain prisoners as long as their husbands could be with them, and as long as the soldiers could bathe in the bay.

General Shafter was not the least of the sufferers. He carries his three-hundred weight gracefully, but the heat was certainly telling upon him. Toward the last he looked haggard and tired out. Every day he came down the board-walk on the

arm of Colonel John Jacob Astor, who was on Shafter's staff as acting assistant inspector-general. The millionaire and the general dined together. They were a striking-looking couple; the general so short and stout, the colonel so tall and slim. Everybody knew Mr. Astor and he knew everybody. He was liked by all. One day some one asked him how he came to enter into the hardships and privations of war. "Because," Mr. Astor replied, "I'm looking for adventure and I hope I'm setting an example." At last, on Sunday night, June 12th, orders again came to get steam up. The horses and mules were again put aboard, the men's shore-leave was stopped, adieus were again said, and at daybreak on the 14th they sailed.

Nobody yet knew the real cause of the delay. Men and officers at first thought that perhaps they were held in order that the long-promised thin uniforms might arrive. They wanted the thin uniforms badly, and they dreaded going into Cuba in the same clothes they had worn in the frozen North. Then, too, they hoped to receive hammocks and rubber blankets, two things essential to a soldier's health in the rain and mud of Cuba. But the essentials came not, and, God knows, by this time the men need them badly.

GILSON WILLETS.

Horses and Mules for the Army.

THOUSANDS OF THEM COLLECTED AT TAMPA—A WILD STAMPEDE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

TAMPA, FLORIDA, June 17th, 1898.—There is one spot in Tampa which sees very little of visitors. That is the horse and mule corral. Yet not a day passes that events interesting to the lovers of animals do not take place there. The corral is subdivided into a number of small ones and altogether covers some forty acres of ground. The horses and mules which have not been issued to the troops are kept here under the care of the quartermaster, who is responsible for them all. Often there are upwards of a thousand horses or mules quartered there at one time. Then comes "issue day." Officers from the various cavalry or artillery regiments which are to receive horses are detailed to attend at the gate of the corral. Old uniforms are donned for the occasion, as the "issue corral" is probably the dirtiest spot in Tampa.

When horses are to be issued they are driven into a small inclosure, where they are caught, and from there led to the gate of the "issue corral," where they are examined by a veterinary surgeon and passed over to whatever regiment the quartermaster designates, unless they are placed on the sick-list and sent to the hospital corral to be nursed back to health—or shot. Sometimes the horses become frightened and stampede, in which case the lariat is brought into play and lively chases ensue. As the space is limited the horse is soon brought to terms, frightened and panting. A serious stampede occurred last night at ten o'clock, resulting in serious injury to the camp of the Second New York, Fifth Maryland, and First District of Columbia Volunteers. Three thousand horses and mules were involved and many were injured.

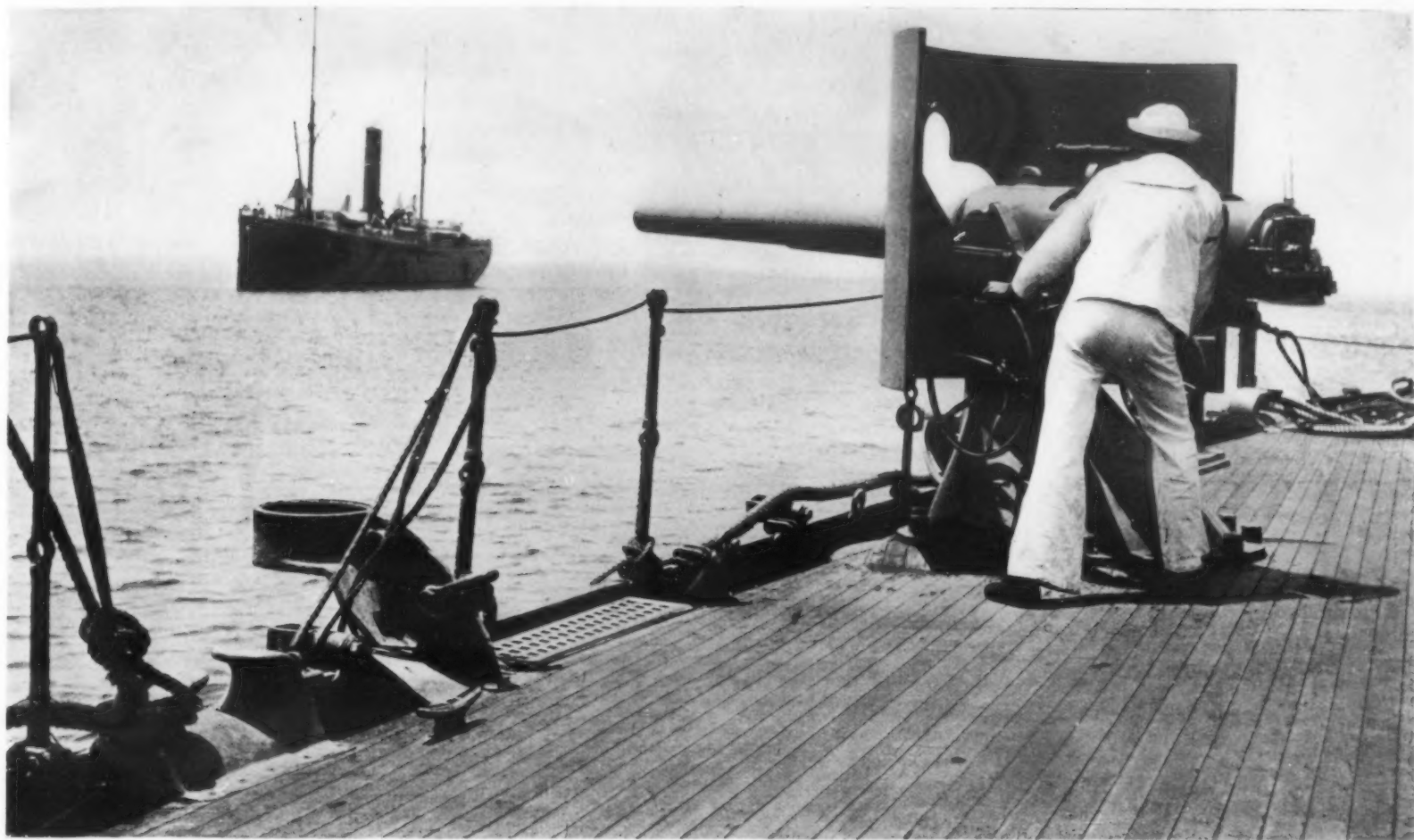
Now that the cavalry has been ordered away without their faithful steeds, the care of the horses they leave behind them will be a great feature of the camp-life here. The men secured by the government to care for the government live-stock are most of them old hands from Texas or Arizona—"wranglers" is the correct term to apply to them. They have herded cattle on the plains, beside which the work in the corrals here seems tame.

ANNA NORTHEED BENJAMIN.

40,000 Horses Wanted.

UNCLE SAM SCOURING THE COUNTRY FOR GOOD HORSEFLESH AT GOOD PRICES—THE KIND OF HORSES NEEDED—INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO THOSE WHO WANT TO SELL.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, TAMPA, FLORIDA, June 13th, 1898.—Uncle Sam wants 40,000 horses. His agents are spreading out over forty States buying up all the salable and suitable horseflesh. In order to get these horses at once Uncle Sam is paying ten per cent. above open market price. Hundreds of \$100 horses are bringing \$110. In order to increase the army to war strength every cavalry regiment needs 800 additional horses, and every artillery regiment 400. Of course only the right horses are wanted. Out of every hundred offered, only



STOPPING A PRIZE—GETTING READY FOR A SHOT ACROSS HER BOW.



THE "PRAIRIE SCHOONERS" UTILIZED BY THE INDIANA REGIMENTS.



HOW THE INDIANA REGIMENTS WERE BROUGHT INTO TAMPA.



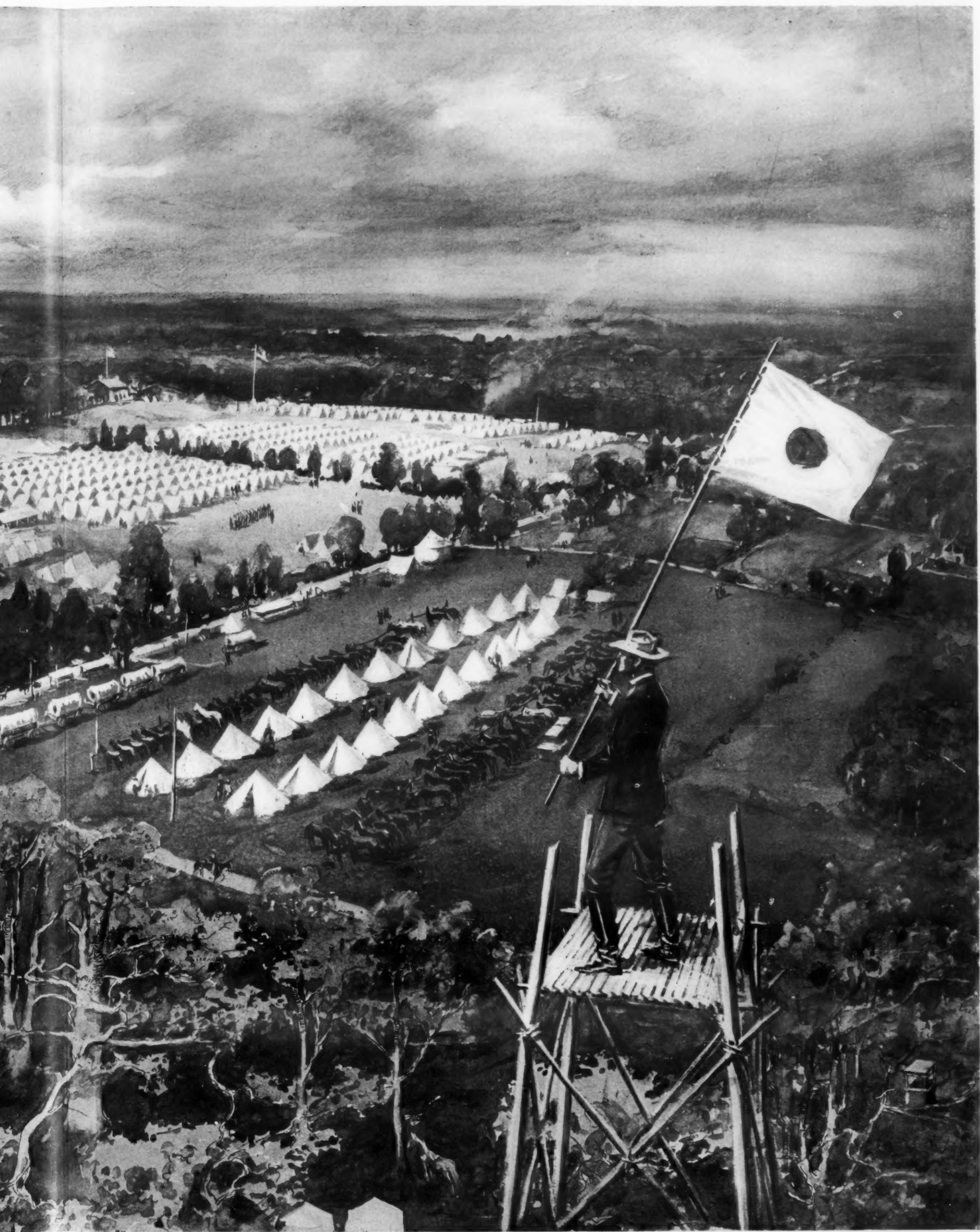
ON THE MARCH—DRILLING ON A HOT AND DUSTY DAY.

STIRRING INCIDENTS AT TAMPA.

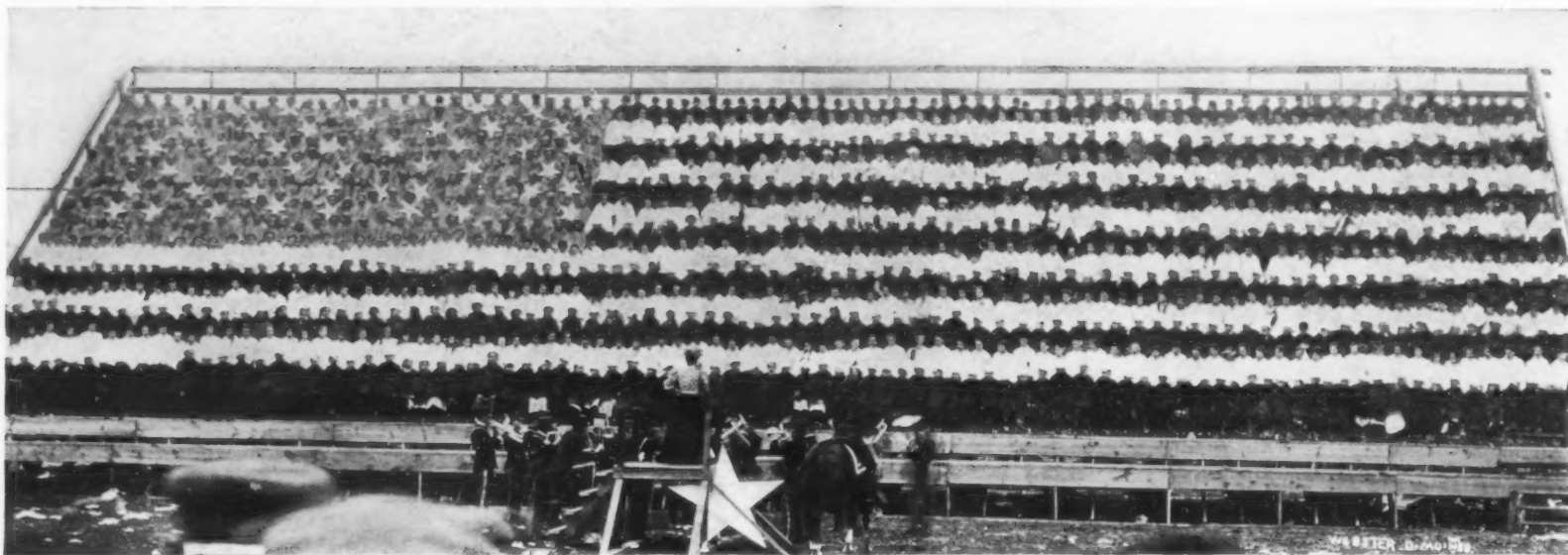
SOME OF THE LAST PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN BY OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST JUST BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE FROM TAMPA WITH THE TROOPS.
[SEE PAGE 14.]



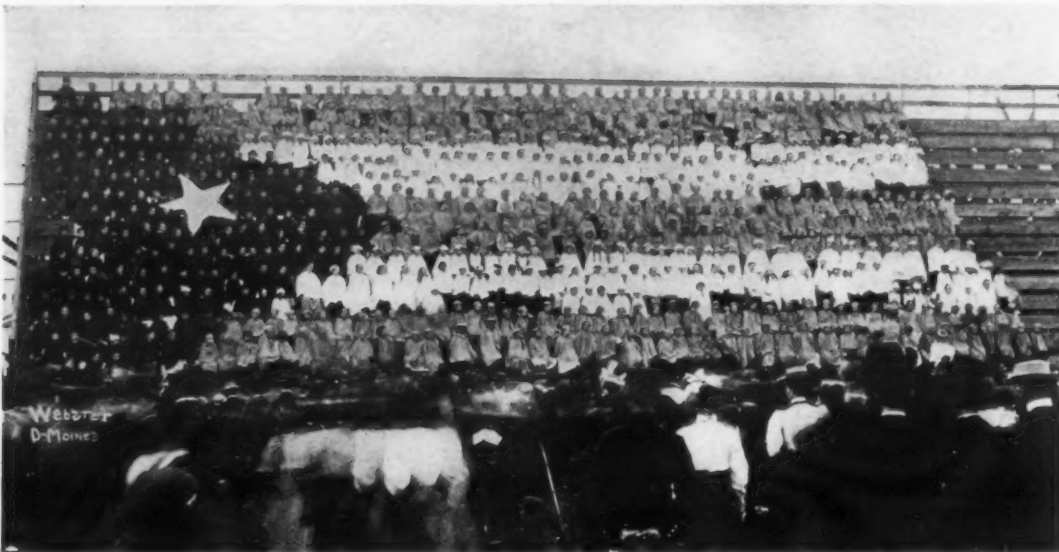
CAMP ALGER, NEA



ER. NEAR WASHINGTON.



AMERICAN FLAG.



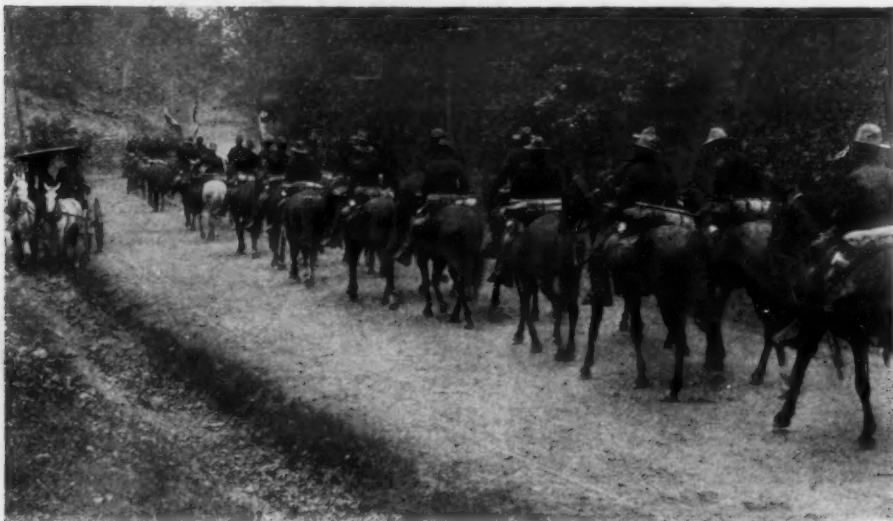
CUBAN FLAG.

Unique Representation of the American and Cuban Flags.

The pictures of the American and Cuban flags herewith represented were delineated by 1,300 school children, and the flags were displayed recently on a stand erected for the purpose at Camp McKinley, Des Moines, Iowa. Many patriotic songs were sung by the children, and they gave exhibition drills with hands and arms, cleverly giving imitations of the flags in motion. A procession of soldiers passed in review while these interesting exercises were taking place. Mrs. Reynolds, one of the ablest school-teachers of Des Moines, is given credit for the perfect drill of the children and her admirable management of the entire affair. The representation of the Cuban flag was given after that of the American flag, and the number of the children who appeared in the Cuban colors was smaller than the number who made up the American flag, because of the lateness of the hour. The children wore red, white, and blue sacques or draperies.



COMPANY K, TOLEDO, FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT, OHIO VOLUNTEERS, AT CAMP MCKINLEY, ROCK ISLAND, BEFORE LEAVING FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.



TENTH UNITED STATES CAVALRY PASSING DOWN ROSSVILLE GAP, NEAR DAYTON, OHIO.



COMPANY G, SECOND REGIMENT, MAINE NATIONAL GUARD, OF BANGOR, STARTING FOR THE FRONT.

FLAGS AND FIGHTERS.

about thirty are accepted. Horses that are restive, vicious, or too free in the harness, or which upon rigid inspection do not meet all requirements, are rejected.

The essential points of a cavalry horse are: Sound in every particular; good, healthy color, clean limbs, and a good coat; between five and eight years old; weight between 1,000 and 1,500 pounds; between fifteen and fifteen and a half hands high; free from bad habits; ambitious. A half-bred horse is more durable than a thoroughbred for rough riding. The cavalry must have horses that can be turned into the ranks ready for use. A nervous, crazy horse is as bad as a nervous man. Cavalrymen detect a nervous animal by touching it under the fetlock, where the bone is sensitive. If the beast is inclined to kick he will do so then.

Government officers who select horses think bay the best color. A bay is apt to be most sound and healthy. White animals are not wanted. The enemy can see them at night. A soldier who expects to go into battle never wants a white mount. Artists who insist upon putting generals on white horses do so



CAVALRYMEN TRYING RAW-RECRUIT HORSES AT TAMPA.

for artistic effect, and not because the real, life model was thus mounted. Twenty thousand horses are needed here at Tampa; 5,000 at Chickamauga; 4,000 at Mobile; 8,000 elsewhere. If you have one horse or a hundred horses for sale, write to the Horse Commission, care of Quartermaster's Department, at any of these places. All letters will be answered immediately. The chief of the Horse Commission at Tampa has given me the following technical description of the horses which Uncle Sam will buy, and for which he will pay spot cash:

The animal must be sound, without blemish or defect, well bred and of kind disposition, and free from vicious habits; well broken to harness and gentle under the saddle, with easy mouth and gait, and with free, prompt action at the walk, trot, and gallop; and otherwise conform to the following description: To be geldings of uniform size and color; in good condition, from fifteen and a quarter to sixteen hands high, weight of lead-ers not less than 1,000 pounds, and that of wheelers not more than 1,500 pounds; from five to eight years old; head and ears small, forehead broad, eyes large and prominent, vision perfect in every respect, chest full and deep, front legs straight and standing well under; shoulders sufficiently broad to support collar, but not too heavy; barrel large and increasing from girth to flank, the withers elevated, back short and straight, with broad, deep loins, with solid hind quarters; hocks well bent and under the horse; the feet sound and in good order; long-legged, loose-jointed, long-bodied, and narrow-chested. Only dark colors are desired—dark sorrels, bays, browns, blacks, and dark roans.

Every horse enlisted in the army has to go through a course of instruction just the same as every recruit. It is important that the horse as well as the cavalryman shall understand his business. The animal is first given a lesson in running round a central point, with a rope tied to his neck. Balking or unruly, he is strapped and thrown to the ground. Later, he is taught the various gaits, is given a course in trotting and galloping. Following this, he is given bending lessons, how to passage right to left, how to turn on fore feet, and so on. In the drill the movements of the cavalry horse must be like machinery. He must be like a circus horse, understanding every command of his master. Another interesting feature of training a horse is to make him lie down when commanded. In battle, horses are used by the cavalrymen as breastworks. When a horse will lie down when commanded the most difficult part of the training process is over.

GILSON WILLETS.

A Mysterious Wreck.

EVIDENCES THAT IT WAS A SPANISH PRIVATEER—WHAT DIVERS HAVE DISCOVERED IN NEWPORT HARBOR.

In about twenty-five fathoms of water, in Newport harbor, lie the remains of a mysterious vessel which have puzzled the officers of the torpedo-station and baffled historians since it was first discovered by naval divers in June, 1891. It lies about seventy-five feet off the Goat Island shore, bow to Fort Adams and stern to the training-station, and from the articles recovered from it there is every reason to believe it was a Spanish privateer, probably sunk by the English while on a predatory cruise from the West Indies during Queen Anne's war, 1702-13.

When England at that time declared war against France and Spain, the brunt of the war fell on New England, New York being protected from invasion by the treaty between the French and the Five Nations. Again in 1762 there was a brush between England and Spain, and considerable fighting on the western seas. But the romantic old wreck at Newport is more likely to be a relic of the earlier war. My attention was first called to it by Charles Morgan, famous lately as diver at the wreck of the United States ship *Maine*, but then, some three years ago, at the torpedo-station. At that time he went down to it and brought up a block of wood and some small bullets, and though the hull was sunk deeply in the mud at the bottom of the harbor, the spars and beams still projected sufficiently to show the outline of the ship, the stout oak of which they were made having withstood the action of the tides for over 200 years.

Diver Joseph Hill thoroughly explored it, and brought up a

couple of small iron cannon, each loaded to the muzzle with shot, indicating that the vessel probably went down under an enemy's fire, with guns manned and colors at the mast-head. Divers under instruction at the torpedo station have used the wreck as a kind of practice-ship, and in addition to the bullets, blocks, and cannon, have recovered three ancient vases, two water-jars, the iron mountings of two boarding-pikes, and several bottles of old wine, sealed as well as corked, and said to have been the favorite brand of the King of Spain. Six cannon in all were brought up, some being of bronze, badly pitted with the salt water.

The vessel was 180 feet long and carried about eight small guns. Explosives were placed under the hull and part of it was destroyed not long ago. For a long time it was believed to have been an English transport sunk in the War of 1812, but the water-jars and vases, as well as the wine, were undoubtedly of Spanish origin. The history of Rhode Island makes no mention of any vessel having been sunk in Newport harbor which in the least tallies with the location of the old wreck.

MINNA IRVING.

Remember the Boys at the Front.

I.
We'll not forget our soldier-boys
In camp or battle-field,
For in this hour of peril's night
They form their country's shield;
They form their country's shield, and more,
They wield their arms with might;
Like warriors known to sacred lore,
"Wax valiant in the fight."

II.
Whether in camp or on the march,
Or crossing distant seas,
Their lives are lives of sacrifice,
Not of inglorious ease;
Till victory on their banners perch
Their sacred troth they plight—
Ease, comfort, luxury forsworn—
To country, duty, right.

III.
Our sailors, too—God bless them all!
Our zealous, gallant tars;
Our Deweys, Sampsons, Hobsons, Schleys,
Floating the stripes and stars
To light up dark Philippine isles,
Antilles coasts to cheer,
To assure the Cuban patriot
Redemption draweth near.

IV.
These are our boys, gone from our homes,
And this their worthy task;
For us who watch their every move,
Is it too much to ask
That we remember, as we pray,
The soldier's pressing needs,
And find the answer to our prayers
In kindly, generous deeds?

V.
Light up the camp! Cheer up the heart!
The homesick soldier bless
By sending letters, papers, and
Dessert to spice the mess;
Between the soldier-boy and home
No power should be able
To intercept love's messages
Or cut the magic cable.

HARVEY WENDELL.

Life Insurance Queries.

[Inquirers who desire an immediate or personal response to their letters should inclose a two-cent stamp.]

"D. H. W." asks several questions, as follows:

Q. Will you kindly explain term "Contingent mortality liabilities"? A. This is a term used by assessment or fraternal orders under which to report amount of losses reported to the home office, but not yet due or adjusted. I suppose that the word "contingent" is used as the payment of these losses depends upon the collection of the proper amount to meet same.

Q. What is meant by four-per-cent. reserve? A. A part of each premium on a policy in a regular life insurance company is set aside as a sinking fund to meet the policy on maturity. This sinking fund is technically known as reserve, and it is expected that it will be invested so as to realize at compound interest. Reserve at four per cent. means that the reserve must be accumulated at this rate. In practice the companies generally earn somewhat more than four per cent. on their reserve. The excess interest beyond four per cent. goes into the dividend fund of the company.

Q. How is reserve created to meet endowment and death obligations? A. The amount of reserve necessary under a contract is a matter of mathematical calculation, and care is taken to make proper provision for reserve in calculating the premium for the policy.

Q. What is the best insurance periodical for a person about to engage with a stock life insurance company to subscribe for, as a medium of news and also instruction? A. The best instructor in life insurance is experience. There is no paper or book published that will teach an agent how to solicit for business. For the current news of the day probably the best publication for an agent is the *Insurance Press*, although "D. H. W." will probably pick up more points through the "Hermit's" column about different companies and their features than in any other way.

Q. Is a mutual company as safe, and can it offer as good terms to insurers, as a stock company? A. All the leading companies are mutual companies. They have no capital stock on which to pay dividends; all profits go to the policy-holders. It is generally considered that the mutual companies are the best to insure in.

Q. How many companies have a capital stock? A. The leading stock companies are the *Etna*, *Travelers*, *Metropolitan*, and *Prudential*. There are several other companies with a capital stock of \$100,000 or \$125,000, but they are all comparatively small companies.

"J. H. W." Indianapolis: The reserve account of the New York Life has been in no way impaired. The financial condition of the company is stronger to-day than at any other time in its existence. The company has not arbitrarily transferred \$16,000,000 from surplus to reserve. That sum has been set aside in a guaranteed dividend fund for policy-holders, and indicates, when taken with the usual reserve, the company's financial position when judged from a three per cent. standard. The \$16,000,000 are still the property of policy-holders, and each policy-holder will receive his share of the amount at the proper time. The intention of the company in setting aside the above amount in a guaranteed dividend fund has been purposely misconstrued by other companies. You need not give yourself any concern on the subject. Your policy in the New York Life has better security to-day than ever before.

"Z." Cincinnati: I do not find that the People's Mutual Benefit Association of Cleveland makes any report to our State insurance department. On your statement, I should prefer to do business with a larger concern. Advise you to communicate with the superintendent of insurance of Ohio, and to obtain from him an abstract of the annual report of the association, for your own examination.

"E. W. M." Monongah, West Virginia: The United States Benevolent Society, of Saginaw, Michigan, is a small assessment company. Its receipts last year were about \$143,000. Its disbursements to members were about \$50,000, while its total expenses of management were over \$67,000. I should prefer a larger and a stronger company. The Na-

tional Protective Society does no business in this State, and I have not been able to get at its annual report.

"S. H. M." New London, Connecticut: The Security Mutual, of Binghamton, is classified by our State insurance department with the co-operative or assessment companies. I see no reason to doubt that it will share the fate of all assessment companies, and that in time its assessments will have to be increased. I know of no assessment company that has existed for any great length of time without increasing its assessments.

"B. B." Oneonta, New York: Your policy in the Northwestern Mutual is a good one. The agent's promise is not binding. Have the president of the company or his authorized representative endorse it.

"Mobile." Mobile, Alabama: (1) The United Debenture Redemption Company, of Louisiana, does no business in this State. I have not been able to find its official report. (2) The Catholic Knights of America is a well-conducted fraternal association. I do not like its assessment feature, because I do not believe in assessment insurance.

"S." Franklin, Pennsylvania: Your experience with the Northwestern Masonic Aid Association is precisely the experience that nearly every other policy-holder in an assessment company has had, or is bound to have in due time. In 1893 you paid \$25.50 as a bi-monthly premium on a policy of \$6,000. Your assessments have already doubled, but at your age (seventy-three) I see nothing else for you to do but to stay where you are and run the chances. The letter from the Northwestern Masonic Aid which "S." sends me is a virtual confession of the charge that I have repeatedly made against assessment companies, for it admits that with the increase of the death-rate it has become necessary largely to increase the assessments, and that the company's much-vaunted low assessments were made originally altogether too low. My readers who are in the assessment companies will in time recognize the value of the advice I have repeatedly given them—namely, to get out of them and into companies which will give them increased dividends rather than increased assessments as they grow older.

"L. E. B." of New Harmony, Indiana, asks me to make a comparison of facts and figures referring to certain insurance companies. Such comparisons, or similar ones, have been repeatedly made, and will be found in the folders or circulars of nearly all the large insurance companies. One company's facts and figures will controvert those of the other. It is not my province to go into comparisons of this kind, because nothing is to be gained, in my judgment, by making them, when they are already available from a thousand sources.

"A. P." Pontiac, Michigan: I find no evidence that the American Guarantee Company, of Chicago, does any business in this State. If you have memorandum to submit I would like to see it.

"J. F. B." Mooresville, North Carolina: The courts in this State seem to hold that members of co-operative or assessment insurance associations are responsible for the indebtedness of such associations incurred while they were members of them. The solvent members are held for their proportion of the losses. The receiver of one defunct company in this State is now making such collections.

The Hermit.

Financial—Points and Hints.

[Inquirers who desire an immediate or personal response to their letters should inclose a two-cent stamp.]

THERE have been evidences that some of the boomers of stocks on Wall Street have become a little tired of their loads and that some of the cliques organized to advance specialties have sold out at a good profit. There is a difference in the prospects of the stock market at a time when wheat is selling at \$2 per bushel, when money is plentiful and not in demand, and speculators as rampant in the wheat-pit as on Wall Street; and the prospects at a time when \$200,000,000, invested in securities or deposited in savings banks, is being gathered up and poured into the Federal treasury to pay for three-per-cent. bonds, when wheat is below the dollar mark and the wheat-pit on the verge of a panic.

To a veteran observer the recent rapid rise of stocks under abnormal conditions seemed wholly unwarranted. Ordinarily, a serious war, involving an expenditure of a million dollars a day and the issue of a heavy war loan, would have knocked the life out of the bulls. But there has been a plethora of money seeking investment; powerful corporations and trust organizations with inflated coffers have been eager to purchase gilt-edged securities; the money market has been easy, and the gold reserve of the government fully replenished. All of these facts added to the natural drift of the pendulum toward a more prosperous future, after such a period of depression as we have had, have given the stock market an aspect of phenomenal strength under discouraging circumstances.

But the history of the wheat market during the past year may be repeated in the history of the stock market. A serious reverse to our forces, a deadly outbreak of yellow fever among our troops, the intervention of a great European Power in behalf of Spain, the outbreak of a war of railroad rates, or another serious manifestation of anti-trust and anti-monopoly feeling, might be the beginning of a scare that would knock prices off as rapidly as they fell after the Venezuelan incident.

"L. W." Utica: You are not alone in having missed some "good things" in the stock market during the past few months. The tip on Chicago Gas and Brooklyn Rapid Transit was given more than once in these columns. Chicago Gas is more than earning its dividend, and if investors were assured that there would be no blackmailing legislation directed against it, it would sell higher on the basis of other gas stocks. Brooklyn Rapid Transit may have to meet new competition in the shape of the traffic on the Brooklyn Elevated road, but there are indications of the consolidation of these interests. However, for a stock that does not pay a dividend, it looks about high enough, at least until the new combination is fully set forth. On declines, I still recommend Consolidated Ice, both common and preferred; Atchison preferred; Union Pacific preferred; and Northern Pacific common.

"H. J." Mississippi: (1) You can buy stocks on a margin. (2) Each variation of a point means a difference of a dollar per share. (3) It makes no difference as to your profits, whether you hold common or preferred. An advance of five points on common at 10 and five on preferred at 75 would mean the same profit on each.

"P. D. Q." Troy, New York: (1) It depends upon how much loss would be involved by the sale of your Wabash preferred and Tennessee Coal and Iron. My own judgment would be against the sale, though you may have to wait a little while for your profit. Eventually you will come out all right, if you can hold the stocks. (2) The friends of the People's Gas Company do not seem to be distressed over the injunction.

"H. W." Washington, D. C.: Your argument that the new issue of government bonds and their sale at popular subscription will whet the appetite of a good many people for stock speculation was ably set forth recently in the daily financial letter of an enterprising firm, Watson & Gibson, of 55 Broadway, New York. Their circular makes the plausible argument that the small purchasers of bonds, finding shortly that they can obtain a profit by selling at a premium, will go into the stock market with an ambition to repeat the operation in railroad and industrial securities. This is not an improbable outcome.

"P. P." Cleveland: (1) Lake Erie and Western preferred has many friends, but there has been a good deal of manipulation in its past. It is not classed with real investment securities. (2) Between Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred and Missouri Pacific, at the same price there is little choice at present. (3) Chicago and Great Western, bought outright, ought to yield a profit, if you have patience.

"W." Livingston, Montana: I would choose Union Pacific preferred for an investment rather than either one of the other stocks you mention. Northern Pacific common has many friends who believe it should sell higher. Atchison common will sell higher if the market retains its strength. It seems likely that you can buy before long at lower prices than have prevailed or prevail at this writing.

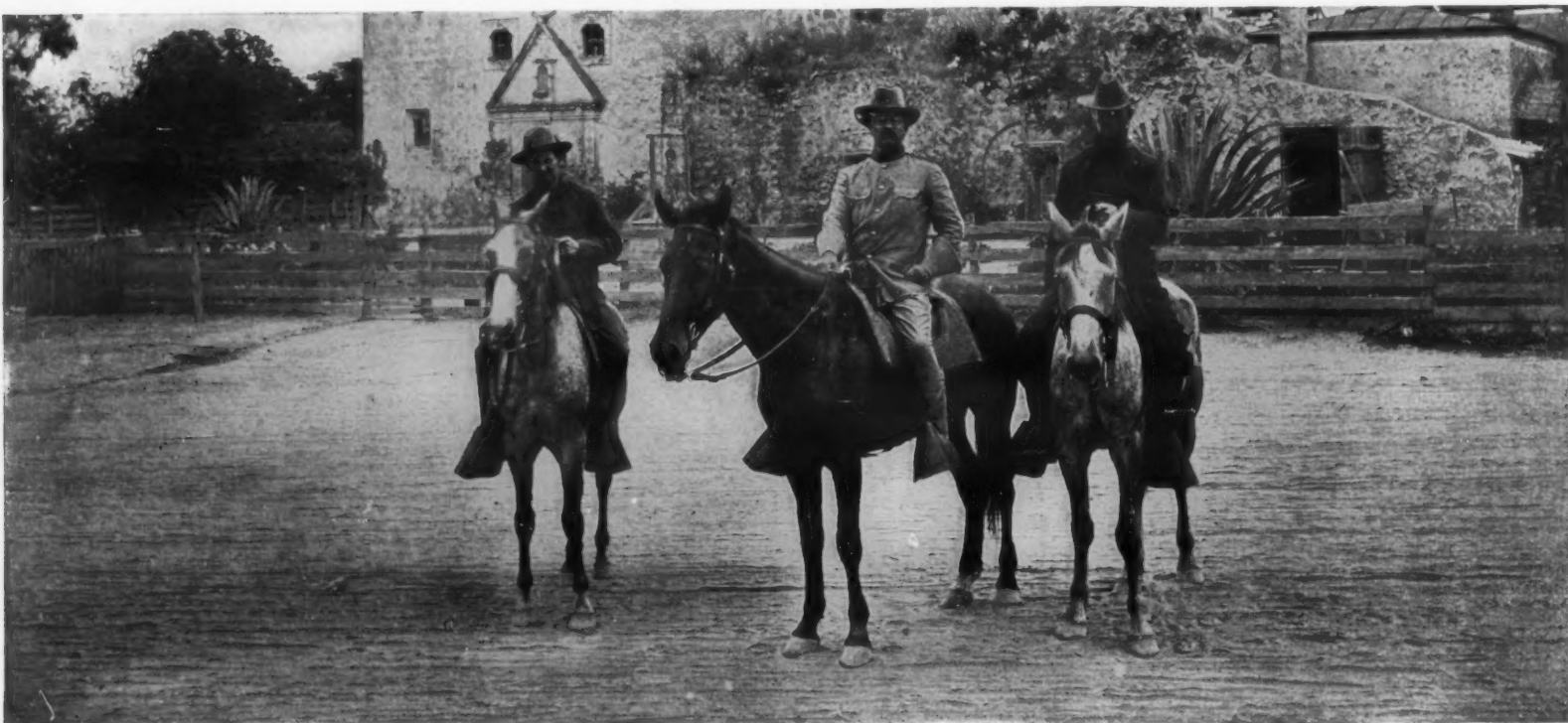
JASPER.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

THE inspectors of the factories where the Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is produced have access at all times to the dairymen's premises, with authority to exact every sanitary precaution. Such care results in a perfect infant food.



TROOP D, FIRST SQUADRON, ROOSEVELT'S ROUGH RIDERS, AT DRILL.



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ROOSEVELT (IN CENTRE) AND TWO TROOPERS OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.—From a photograph taken in front of the old Spanish mission "Concepcion," at San Antonio, Texas.

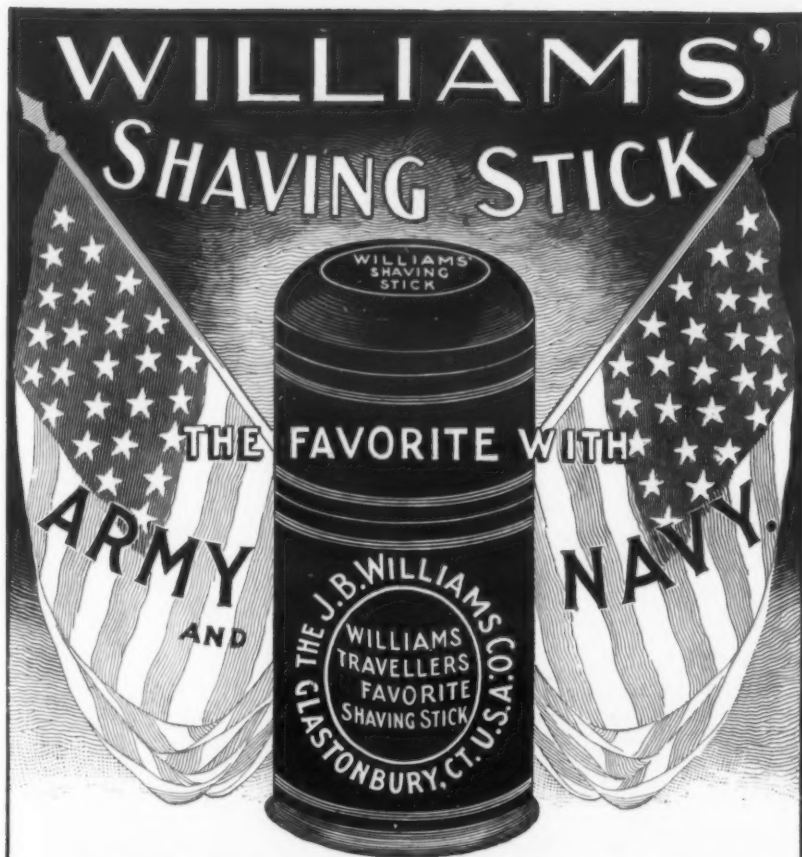


No. 1. Trooper William Tiffany. No. 2. Bugler Cassi. No. 3. Provo Sergeant Cash. No. 4. Second Lieutenant Devereaux. No. 5. Trooper George L. Smith. No. 6. Sergeant R. Ronalds. No. 7. Trooper Herrig. No. 8. Sergeant S. G. Devore. No. 9. Corporal Joe Stephens. No. 10. Trooper Coville. No. 11. Corporal Norman. No. 12. Corporal Bull. No. 13. Trooper B. F. Daniels. No. 14. Trooper W. J. McKay. No. 15. Surgeon Thorp. No. 16. Trooper Lie.

GUN-DETAIL OF COLT AUTOMATIC RAPID-FIRE GUNS, TROOP K.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMOUS REGIMENT OF ROUGH RIDERS.

THE MOST NOTABLE VOLUNTEER ORGANIZATION IN THE ARMY, MADE UP OF WEALTHY SOCIETY LEADERS, COLLEGE ATHLETES, AND COWBOYS.

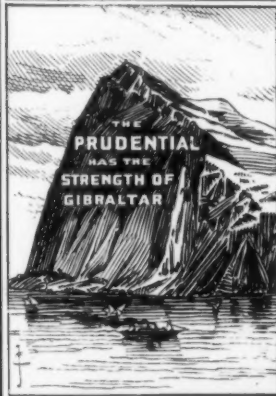


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Williams' Shaving Soaps are sold everywhere, but sent by mail if your dealer does not supply you.
 Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cents. Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cents.
 Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cents. Swiss Violet Shaving Cream, 30 cents.
 Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 round cakes, 1 lb., 45 ct. Exquisite also for toilet.
 Williams' Glycerated Tar Soap, 15 cents.

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 LONDON, 64 Great Russell St., W. C. SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 161 Clarence St.

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 UNDER EVERY APPROVED FORM.

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PROTECTION and INVESTMENT

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THE season of 1908 will open early in June, under entirely new and improved conditions. Hotel repainted and furnished. NEW SANITARY PLUMBING THROUGHOUT. Grand boulevard completed to main land, enabling guests to drive or bicycle from any part of Brooklyn and Long Island direct to hotel. Ample wheel and livery accommodation. Most delightful situation on the Atlantic Coast; ten degrees cooler than any other seaside resort; finest beach in the world; surf and still-water bathing; boating, sailing and fishing unsurpassed; tennis court, golf links, bowling alleys, gentlemen's cafe and billiard-room; also ladies' pool-room and a first-class kindergarten in charge of expert teachers. Music a special feature. Special inducements to bachelors by the month. Unexcelled R. R. service.

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THIS is the only Genuine kind
 Any other kind Is Not Genuine.



Very small and as easy
 to take as sugar.

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LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
 FOR HEADACHE.
 FOR DIZZINESS.
 FOR BILIOUSNESS.
 FOR TORPID LIVER.
 FOR CONSTIPATION.
 FOR SALLOW SKIN.
 FOR THE COMPLEXION.
 GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
 Price 25 Cents Purely Vegetable. *Warranted*

DISTINGUISH
 Between all Substitutes, Imitations, and Counterfeits, and the Tried Public Favorite.

Say "CARTER'S" twice—
 and be sure they are "CARTER'S."

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

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 FOR SUMMER HOMES.

Lace and Sash Curtains in Irish Point, Renaissance and Frilled Muslin, Embroidered Denim Portieres, Light-weight Silk Fabrics, Sash Muslins, Cretonnes, Cotton Damasks and Dimities; Lounging Cushions. Japanese and Chinese Matting in assorted colors, East India Dhurries, East India Moodj Mats and Rugs, Japanese Rugs.

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Thirty years' experience, the best materials, and the finest finish have put it there.



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 Saratoga and U.S. Army Suspensory
 AND EVERY OTHER KIND KNOWN.
A CURE FOR LAME BACK.
 Sold everywhere, or from manufacturer,
S. E. G. RAWSON,
 Dept. G. Saratoga, N. Y.

THE MOUNTAINS OF COLORADO

and Utah with charming scenery, cool valleys, superb hotels, hold new delights to interest visitors. This is the year to exchange ocean trips and the seaside for the bracing air of the mountains. Luxurious train service to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou and Salt Lake City.

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ONE NIGHT TO DENVER

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Chicago & North-Western Ry.

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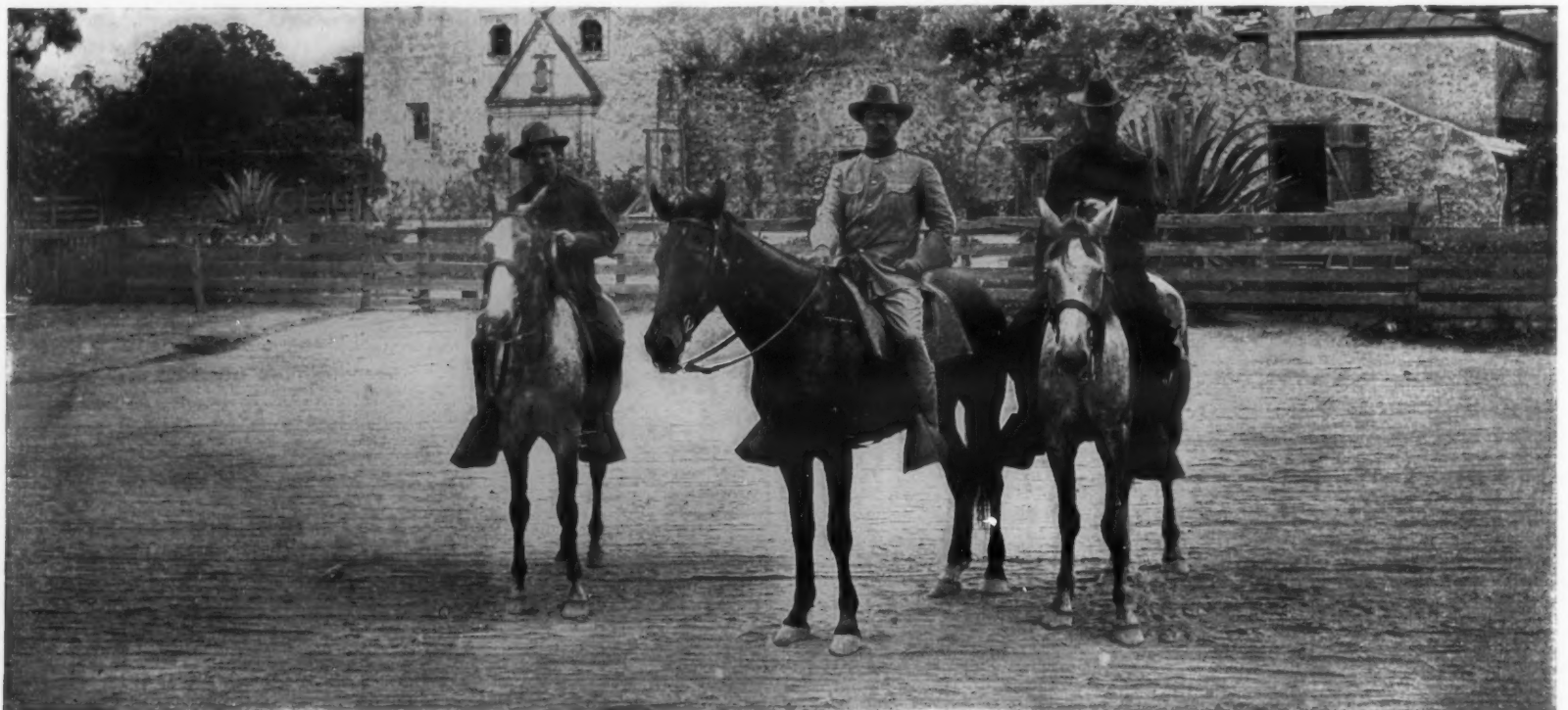
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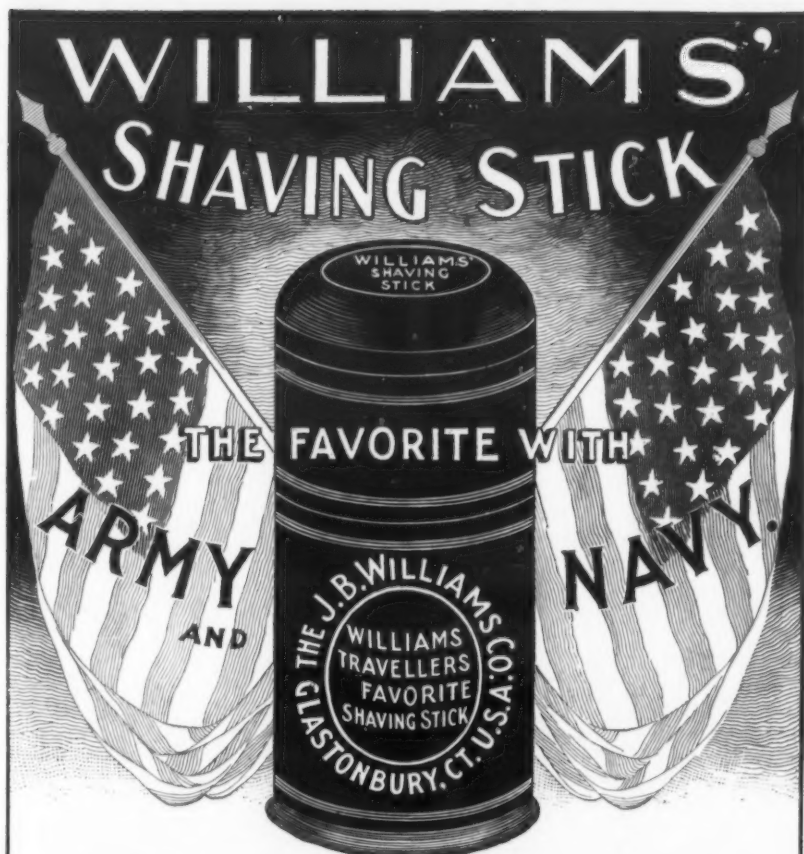


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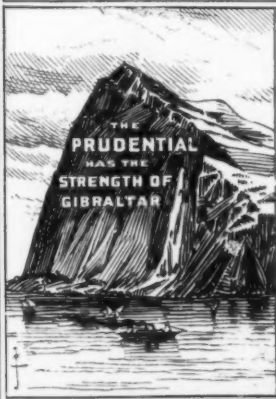


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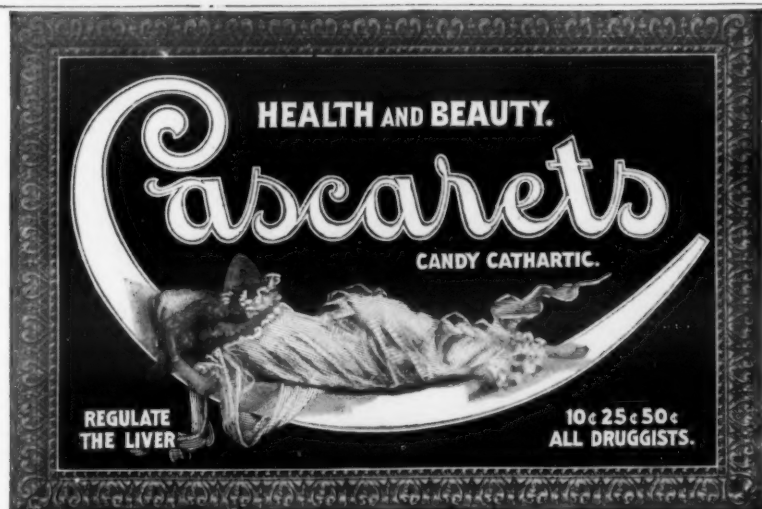
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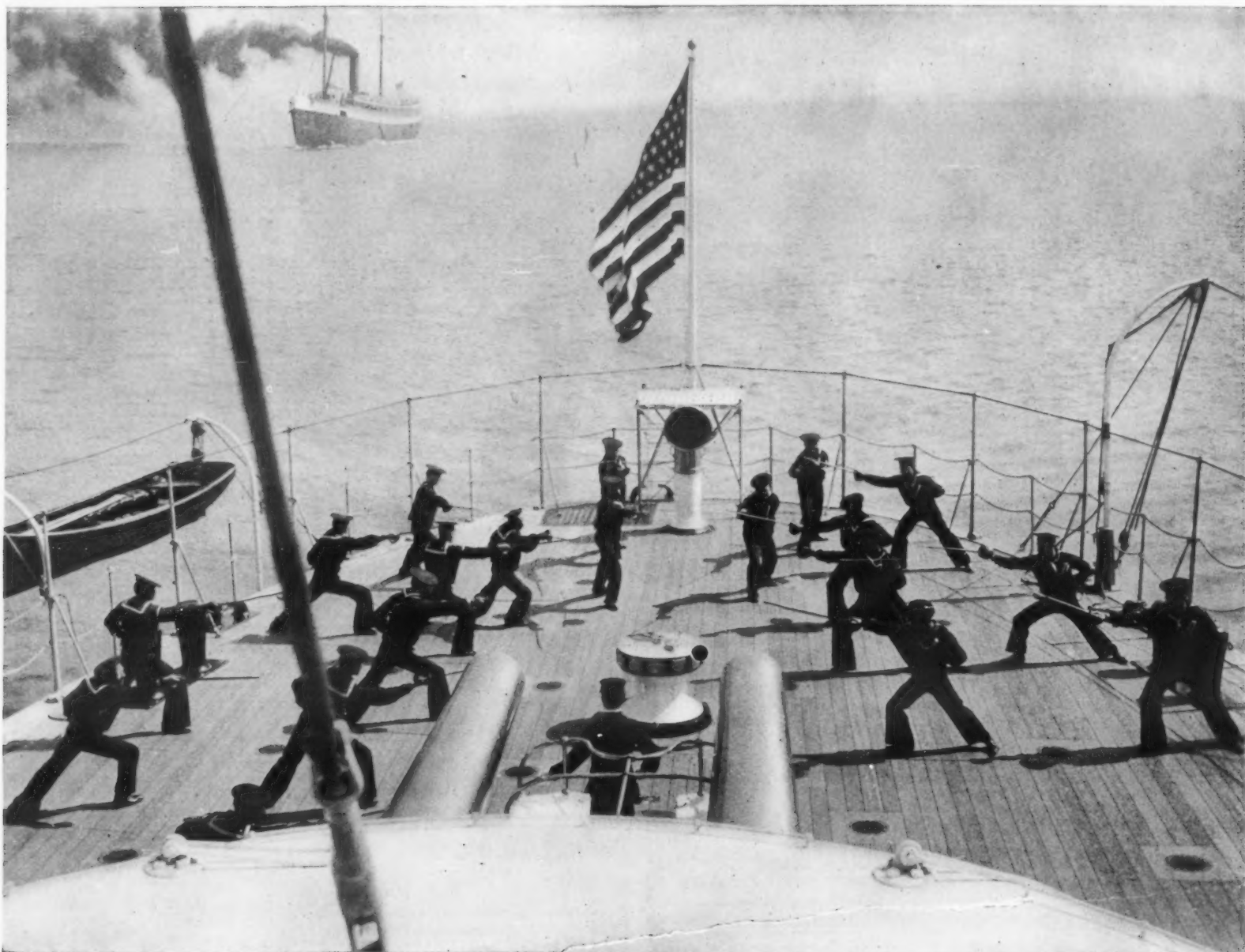
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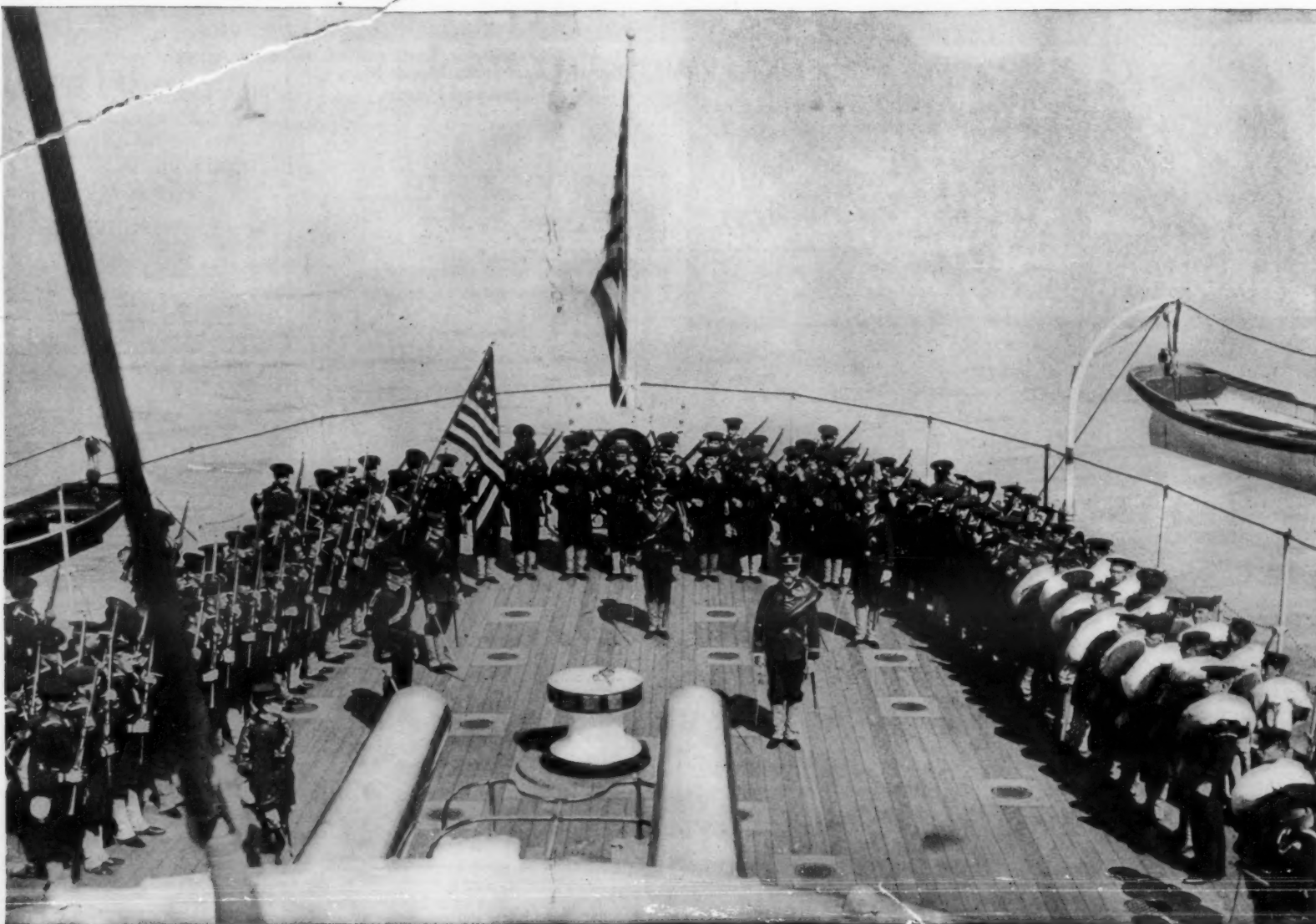
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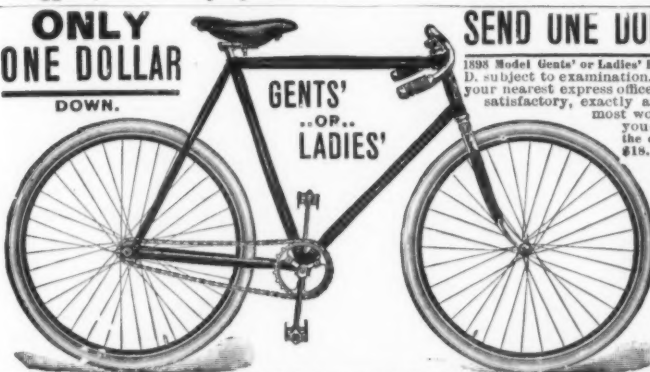
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